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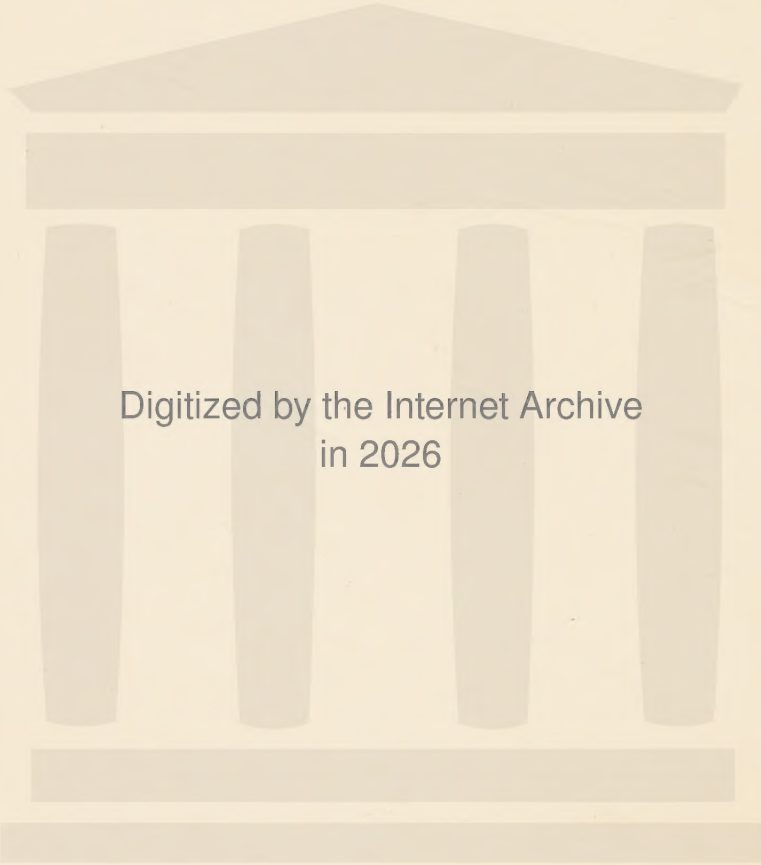
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THE BRITISH ACADEMY

SUPPLEMENTAL PAPERS

II

Roman Britain in 1913

By Professor F. Haverfield

Fellow of the Academy

Oxford

1914

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PREFACE

SINCE 1910, I have given to the Fellows of the Academy each winter a sketch of the discoveries relating to Roman Britain which have been made in the previous twelvemonth. It has often been suggested that these summaries should be published. That may sound easy: but it involves difficulties. If the summary were full enough to form a substantial and independent paper, it would have to enter into the details of the discoveries described, and to explain them by adequate plans and illustrations, and here two great obstacles at once arise. In many cases the summary would be regarded—and not unfairly regarded—by those who had conducted excavations, as unduly forestalling their own reports. In many cases the necessary plans would not even be ready in time. A slighter sketch would doubtless need few or no illustrations and would be too general to anticipate any full official report. But that would hardly be worth issuing as an independent publication; its proper place would be among similar reports of recent finds in other countries or of recent work in other branches of study.

I have therefore been willing enough to lecture to the Academy winter by winter, but unwilling to print my remarks in set form. There are, however, two subjects connected with Roman Britain, of which it might be well to issue an annual and even a detailed survey, such as would justify an independent publication. Nothing at present exists approximating to either of these surveys, and the present moment happens to be suitable for beginning one of them.

I. The first of these subjects consists of the Roman inscriptions found in Britain during each year. Inscriptions lend themselves well to periodical summaries. They are single items, each (as a rule) complete in itself; they can be understood without that recollection of previous finds which is needed if we would comprehend accounts of excavations proceeding from year to year. Moreover, they are generally made public very quickly; the priority of the finder is assured and he has cause to welcome rather than to dislike their publication in a yearly summary. This moment, too, is apt for

the beginning of a series of such summaries. In the last number of the 'Ephemeris Epigraphica' (ix, 1913) which forms a supplement to the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, I have put together the Roman inscriptions, some 400 in number, which have been found in this country between 1891 and the end of 1912, and I have thus, as well as I could, brought up to date the systematic record of our inscriptions which began in 1873 with the seventh volume of the *Corpus*. The completion of this twenty-one years' retrospect forms a natural starting-point for an annual record.

II. Secondly, every year yields a more or less rich harvest of books, and still more of articles printed in archaeological journals, which deal especially with Roman Britain. This material is scattered and hard to follow; it also varies much in value. Some clue to the labyrinth is needed, and above all a clue which will show how far it is worth a student's while to hunt up any particular articles. An effort to provide a clue was made some time ago by Mr. (now Sir L.) Gomme in his annual 'Index of Archaeological Papers'. That was useful, but it dealt with all the branches of British local archaeology, and not merely with Roman matters; it was limited to journals and omitted independent publications, and it was simply an index, giving no hint of the scope or value of an article, save what could be guessed from its title or the name of its author. Since 1908, moreover, it has been in abeyance. There is then room—and need—for a special summary, and this I shall attempt. It will not be easy to attain bibliographical completeness. The publications of some archaeological societies appear a little irregularly, and they reach the shelves even of the London Society of Antiquaries and of the Bodleian still more irregularly. Possibly my readers may forgive any gaps which exist in the following pages, and may help me to fill them up for the future.

To these special summaries, it will be pardonable to prefix a brief retrospect of finds made in 1913. This is a matter rather of convenience than of necessity. Good brief summaries are already issued by others; one, for example, is contributed by Mr. F. A. Bruton to the little volume known as 'The Year's Work'; I have no wish to compete with these. But to save confusion it may be well to add that these summaries do not always run, like the following retrospect, from January to January.

I hope to be able to issue the record for 1914 in February, 1915.



FIG. 1. PLAN OF ROMAN CAMP NEAR YTHAN WELLS
(ABCEFF. Camp ; D. Earthwork, now vanished ; ghl. Pits.)

Note :—Except along the banks of Ythan, the slopes are far gentler and the hill-tops lower than Roy's shading suggests.

A. RETROSPECT OF FINDS MADE IN 1918

ROMAN Britain, as is now generally recognized, falls into two districts, the north and west where the occupation was mainly Roman and military, and, on the other hand, the south and east where orderly civilized Romano-British life prevailed. The former is in most respects the more important district, and its remains are the more striking. Our Chairman to-day¹ will perhaps permit me to begin with Roman finds in the further north, in Scotland.

i-xiv. FINDS RELATING TO THE ROMAN MILITARY OCCUPATION

(i) *Ythan Wells*. One piece of work, undertaken by myself in fulfilment of a long-standing wish and carried out with the active and personal aid of Dr. Macdonald and with other Scottish help, was the beginning of an attempt to find out how far north the Roman armies advanced, and at what dates. Of Roman permanent military posts there are traces as far as Strathearn and the Tay estuary, though the occupation of this line cannot have lasted long. A little further north, ten miles beyond Perth, at Inchtuthil, is a large encampment dating from the time of Agricola, which seems to have been a base for an army invading Caledonia. It was (if I am right) neither a permanent fortress nor a mere temporary encampment; it was held perhaps for months, perhaps even for a year or two. Beyond that, no footsteps of the Romans have been tracked with sureness. Finds of coins and rarer finds of Samian pottery and glass occur here and there; but they do not necessarily prove the actual presence of Romans of any sort, soldiers or traders. On the other hand, the country near the east coast, in Forfarshire and beyond, contains several earth-walled encampments which have often been called Roman. Some of these, if they have been correctly planned by antiquaries or ordnance surveyors, bear no resemblance to anything Roman. Others, about half a dozen in number, have a very Roman look.

¹ Viscount Bryce, President of the British Academy.

In July, 1913, Dr. Macdonald and I were able to attack the most northerly of these latter sites. It lies 30 miles north-west of Aberdeen—almost in the latitude of Inverness—close to the head-waters of Ythan and about a mile east of the parish kirk of Ythan Wells. A survey of it was published long ago in General Roy's 'Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain' (London, 1793; plate LI). This survey seems to be due not to Roy himself but to an artillery officer, Captain Alexander Shand of Aberdeenshire, who detected and measured the site about 1786 and sent Roy a plan.¹ Roy died in 1790; when his work was issued posthumously by the London Society of Antiquaries, the plan was included, though without explanation of its origin or character. I append here a copy of this plan, showing what was visible in 1786. To-day, the only distinguishable ramparts are two pieces on the northern part of the west face and on the eastern part of the south face. The encampment itself, according to the plan, is a lozenge-shaped area of about 550 × 900 yards, that is, of just over 100 acres, planted on a low hill which slopes up gently from the south and drops sharply (according to recent survey, some 50–60 feet) to the boggy little stream of Ythan: beyond this stream are somewhat higher hills which shut off all northward outlook. Possibly the lozenge shape was chosen here in order to enable both the northern sides to be defended by this stream. The camp seems to have had originally six gates, each of great width, protected in Roman fashion by a straight traverse in front of them.

Our excavations were confined by exigencies of crops to the west end of the camp (F–A–B) on the farm of Bush. They did not yield any datable smaller finds, even though a long trench was drawn obliquely through the interior. They showed, however, that the plan given in Roy's folio is reasonably correct, and they added details as to the defences. The rampart of the camp was found to be about 20 feet thick at the base, built of loose earth and strengthened by an external ditch 9 or 10 feet wide at the top. The north-west corner and the gate B (70 feet wide) and also the south-west corner and the now vanished rampart at F were shown to be laid down with much correctness on the plan sent to Roy; the gate at A was unfortunately covered in July by crops which could not be disturbed. Both the ramparts and the traverse in front of the gate B were laid (as it seemed) on an artificial bed of clay, 2–3 inches thick.

The general result is a plan which is a Roman plan and which includes at least one gate in a style used only by the Romans. One may therefore welcome the encampment as Roman, and may further deduce,

¹ This has been worked out by Dr. Macdonald.

from the absence of small finds and from the exceedingly wide gates and the rather slender defences, that the occupation was very short ; it was, in fact, the 'marching camp' of an army of 10,000 or 15,000 men, abiding for only a few nights. Some day, further digging may tell us the date of the work within the Roman period. The choice must lie between Agricola about A.D. 83 and Septimius Severus about A.D. 209. *A priori*, it may seem likely enough that Agricola got as far north as the Ythan and that Severus did not, but only actual finds can decide. I will, for the present, add one warning. The site of our camp agrees ill with the description of the battle of Mons Graupius in the 'Agricola' of Tacitus, except on the assumption that the Romans that day faced south, and that the Ythan guarded their rear. No battle in the least resembling that sketched by Tacitus could have been fought here with the Roman front resting on the river.

(ii) *Wall of Pius and its forts.* The Wall of Pius has been further explored with much success. Aided by a grant from the Carnegie Trustees, Dr. Macdonald has been able to examine many points where the course of this frontier work was uncertain. Previously, the whole eastern section—a quarter or a fifth of the entire line—had been little known. However clear it was that the Wall and forts defended this section, the exact position of both had remained more than doubtful. Dr. Macdonald has traced a good part of the missing Wall and has fixed the site and size (4 acres) of the fort at Mumrills ; he has also made the curious discovery that much of this eastern section is built of earth, and not (like the western and central parts of the Wall) of regularly laid sods. On the western half of the Wall, at Cadder, a little more than two miles west from Kirkintilloch, he has shown—in co-operation with Mr. A. O. Curle—that the mound which, in his admirable description of the Roman Wall in Scotland (p. 251), he was inclined to regard as a Roman defence of the Wall, is really of mediaeval, possibly of Norman, date. The importance of the discovery is not small ; it goes to confirm the view that, save for a guard-house where a Roman road to Camelon crossed it, the Wall of Pius was not strengthened by minor structures like the milecastles and turrets on Hadrian's Wall in England. Another discovery of Dr. Macdonald's has cleared up the line of the Wall near Cadder and the place and size of the hitherto not quite certain fort there ; the fort covered four acres and had an annexe to the east. Finally, at the western end of the whole line, Old Kilpatrick, he has traced a stretch of Wall hitherto imperfectly known, and has definitely fixed the site of the western terminal fort on the Clyde, a fort of some size with earthen ramparts, standing near Chapelhill in very much the position

which conjecture had already guessed. Dr. Macdonald has illuminated up these dark corners in our knowledge at a small outlay of time and money, and has given to students a striking example of the gains which may be gathered by quick exploration of well-chosen points directed by skill and science.

(iii) *The Fort of Balmuldy.* There remains the plainer and longer

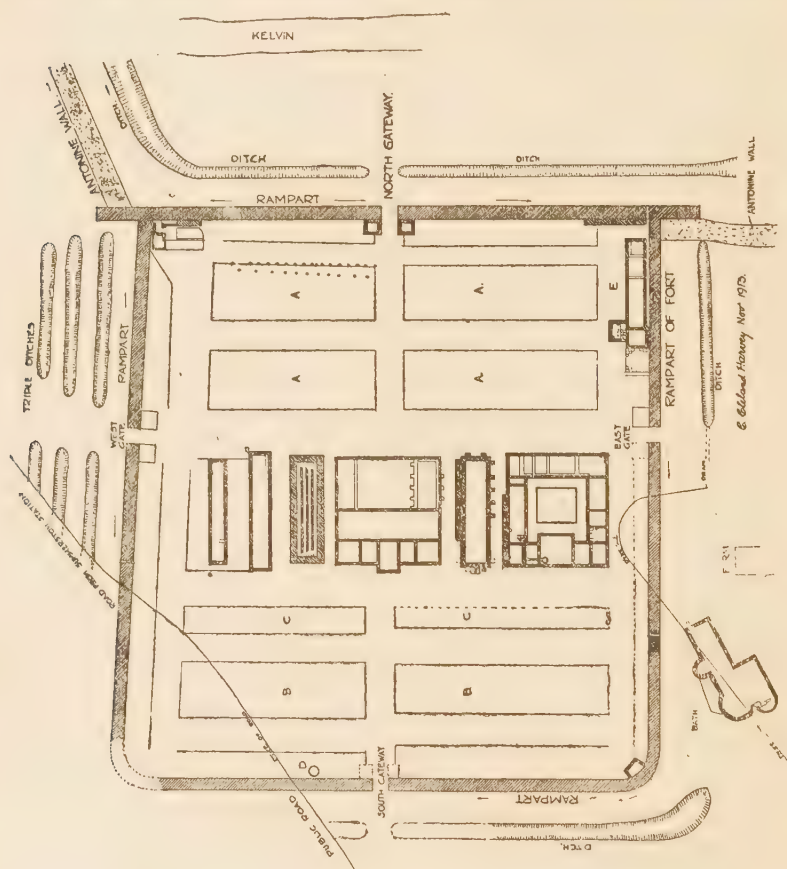


FIG. 2. BALMULDY FORT (TO NOV. 1913)

(Plan issued by the Excavation Committee)

(A, B. Barracks; C. Stables?; D. Oven; E. Inner Bath-house.)

task of the minute examination of large single sites. Near the farmhouse of Balmuldy or Bemulie, a long mile beyond the northern outskirt of Glasgow at Lambhill, the Wall crossed the river Kelvin, and, close by, a fair-sized fort (4 acres) stood on the slope of a low hill. It has long been known; during 1912-13 it has been excavated by Mr. S. N. Miller, Lecturer in Ancient History in Glasgow Uni-

versity, on behalf of the Glasgow Archaeological Society. It had ramparts of stone; within them the usual Principia (also called Praetorium) or Head-quarters, granaries—one of them rather oddly inserted into the Principia after its first erection—and a commandant's house, were ranged along the main street between the east and west gates; north and south of these were six barrack-buildings (plan, A B) and some other structures (perhaps among them stables at C) indicating a garrison of some 500 men (*cohors quingenaria*, perhaps *equitata*); inside the east wall was a small bath-house (E), and outside it was another, larger and better constructed. The commandant's house contained the usual central yard and corridor; in its east wing was a hypocaust, in its south wing an oven or kiln. There was also an oven built into the south rampart (D). The small finds include an altar from the inner bath-house dedicated (like other altars in many other bath-houses) to Fortuna by Caecilius Nepos, tribune commanding the garrison (see p. 27 below), and also a fragment found in 1912 outside the north gate (Eph. Epigr. ix. 1390) which clearly refers to Lollius Urbicus (about A.D. 142). Coins and pottery suggest that the site was not one of Agricola's forts of A.D. 80-81, and was occupied only in the second century (about A.D. 140-180): during that period it was at least once destroyed and rebuilt. Among the potters' stamps are IVL ICCI·M (shape 33) and ALLIACI (? 33). The excavation of the site will be continued this spring.

An isolated find from the Wall, made by chance near Croy, consists of a small altar dedicated probably to Mars (see below, p. 28).

(iv) *Roman Coins in Galloway.* The rest of Scotland has yielded one solitary hoard of coins in an earthen pot, discovered in quarrying at Stoneykirk, seven miles south of Stranraer, in the Mull of Galloway. Of the coins, 119—most, if not all—were rescued, and 115 were legible; they date from the first half of the fourth century (1 Helena, 2 Constantine I, 31 Constantius, 23 Constans, 57 Magnentius, 1 Decentius) and must have been buried in or very soon after A.D. 353. No such hoard seems to have been found in Scotland before, nor are other Roman coins recorded from Galloway, while the coins which have occurred in north-eastern Ireland¹ include none of this date. Stoneykirk has indeed produced a remarkable tombstone of the 'sancti et praecipui sacerdotes, Viventius et Maiorius'. But this is usually ascribed to a much later age than 350, and though St. Ninian's isle at Whithorn is not far off, the saint must also be dated later than 350. A good account of the hoard, by Dr. Macdonald, appeared in the 'Scotsman' of Jan. 5, 1914.

¹ *English Historical Review*, Jan. 1913.

(v) *Corbridge*. In northern England the exploration of Corbridge was carried through its eighth season by Mr. R. H. Forster. For the first time since work began here in 1906, the results were somewhat scanty. The area examined, which lay on the north of the site, seems to have been thinly occupied in Roman times: the foundations actually unearthed were few and unimportant, and were also ill-preserved. The North and South street, first traced in 1910, was proved to run on northwards out of Corstopitum; probably it fell into the raised way which is still visible in the fields a little further north, and which belongs to the main Roman highway to Caledonia known in the Middle Ages as Dere Street. Two ditches, perhaps for sanitary purposes, and a third which runs along the north of the site—all of them first opened in 1909–10—were traced further, but their exact extent and use did not become clear. Along the North and South street stood a few structures, which may, however, have been little better than yards. Elsewhere was a long buttressed building (30 × ? 150 feet), buttressed externally, and divided internally into two parts by a wall (perhaps only a sleeper wall) down the middle. This may possibly have formed a granary of later date and worse masonry than the granaries previously found; apparently its north end overlay the north ditch while part of another building overlay its south end, and it may be assigned rather to the third than the second century,—perhaps (as Mr. Forster conjectures) to Severus.

Small finds were few. One inscription alone emerged—the top of a well-carved altar bearing the letters RF or BF or PF (sense doubtful) above the cornice, and below it DEAE PANTHEAE . . . in which Panthea is epithet to some goddess whose name is lost and who was, for the moment, accepted as summing up in herself the attributes of all the deities (see below, p. 28); this was found by chance in the eastern of the two granaries first uncovered some years ago, and may have got there during repairs. A small bronze scent-box or ‘balsamarium’ in the shape of a moustachioed barbarian’s head, a bronze stud copied from the shell of a pecten (date doubtful), an iron fish-spear (?), a necklace of plated gold wire with an amethyst and a blue glass bead, and two rude stone carvings of Juppiter and of Mercury also deserve notice.

(vi) *Hadrian’s Wall*. On Hadrian’s Wall itself no excavation has been attempted. One of Mr. Simpson’s workmen has, however, been able to detect the exact sites of some hitherto uncertain turrets. Steps have also been taken for the better preservation of the masonry of the Roman fort at Chesters.



FIG. 3. SMALL SCULPTURED STONE FOUND AT BALMULDY
SHOWING STANDARD-BEARER



FIG. 4 BRONZE HEAD OF BARBARIAN FOUND
AT CORBRIDGE. ($\frac{1}{1}$)

(From a photograph by Mr. R. H. Forster)

(vii) *Ambleside Fort*. The only other work done in northern England was the preliminary digging in the Roman fort at Borrans Ring, near Ambleside, at the extreme north end of Windermere. The site, long known as that of a Roman fort, was bought by the National Trust in 1913, and the Trust put the work of exploration into the hands of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological



FIG. 5. SITE OF AMBLESIDE FORT
(Plan by Mr. W. G. Collingwood)

Society. Under the supervision of Mr. R. G. Collingwood, Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, examination was made of the eastern front of this fort, and especially of parts of the north and east ramparts and of the north-east turret, built in rough ashlar with the intractable local stone. The strata in the turret suggested that this fort, like so many others in North Britain, had been once or even oftener destroyed and rebuilt. Minor finds were few. Two Roman shoes (p. 58) arrested the visitors. Nine leaden bullets, each about an inch long, presumably for slings, may be compared with others found before at Borrans and also at Birdoswald and Birrenswark; they

may possibly belong to an early date. None of the nine, however, are quite of the true 'acorn' shape. The pottery was mostly of the second and third centuries. These results show that Borrans well deserves thorough exploration. Work is being resumed this spring.

(viii) *Slack Fort*. Another Roman fort has been attacked in the West Riding of Yorkshire, four miles west of Huddersfield, at Slack, near Outlane, on the route across the hills to Lancashire. This fort, which is about three acres in area (390 × 340 feet) and is usually identified with the Roman Cambodunum, has long been known; part of it was excavated, not very satisfactorily, in 1865-6. It is now being carefully dug out by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, under the supervision of Mr. P. W. Dodd, Classical Lecturer in Leeds University. During the past summer he has proved the nature of the rampart (not stone, but regularly laid turves), of the external ditches (double on the north, single on the west and south, absent on the east—perhaps because of an annexe), and of the north and west gates, which were constructed, like the gates in some other 'Erdkastele', with wooden posts. Within the ramparts the central Principia (or Praetorium) assumed a more normal form than that imagined in 1865; a granary and another stone building came to light; and traces were also noted which suggest the horizontal timbers not unfrequently used for the foundations of wooden barracks. Small objects were few. Two coins date from Trajan and (?) Titus; the Samian appears to belong to the end of the first and the earlier half of the second centuries; tiles stamped COH IIII BRE were abundant, but have often been found here before. Work will be continued this summer.

(ix) *Graveyard at Chester*. At Chester an interesting series of thirty graves has been explored by Dr. Elliott and Prof. Newstead during the last two years. They are in the Infirmary Field, an open space in the north-west corner of mediaeval Chester (just outside the corresponding corner of the Roman legionary fortress), where a new Infirmary is being built. The burials are those of men, women, and children, and obviously belong to the Roman legionaries and their women-folk, freedmen, and others. All of them are inhumation burials, lying mostly north and south; some are walled or roofed with tiles; most of them contain iron nails, as if from wooden coffins, and bits of sandals and other footgear: in these features they resemble inhumation burials elsewhere. For an example, I may cite one grave containing a female skeleton lying north and south, some rough urns, some iron nails which had once been fixed into fir-wood, some bits of sandal, a coin of Pius, and a glass 'ampulla' bearing a noteworthy inscription (p. 29). Six coins were found in these graves: they range

from about 140 to 189 and suggest that the graveyard, as a whole, was in use towards the end of the second century. But an outlying corner of the Field has yielded potsherds of the late first century, and a coin of Domitian. No inscriptions on stone have come to light, save one illegible fragment; whatever tombstones the graveyard had, were not improbably torn up by the Romans themselves when they built their walls, probably a little after A.D. 200. Full accounts of the finds, by Prof. Newstead, are (as I write) on the verge of publication; I have to thank him and Dr. Elliott for information.

(x) *Tile and pottery kilns at Holt.* Eight miles south of Chester, at Holt, on the Denbighshire bank of the Dee, Mr. A. Acton has continued to uncover the tile and pottery works of the Twentieth Legion. Many of the kilns are singularly well preserved; high authorities on the technical processes of potting reckon them as most valuable evidence for our understanding of the Roman potter's art. Even apart from technical questions, much historical interest attaches to the spot. Examples of the tiles and pottery made at Holt have been found freely in the fortress of Chester; here a Roman legion baked its tiles and much of its common pottery for itself, without any need of army contractors. They may also have been distributed to the various Roman *castella* in North Wales (see my *Military Aspects of Roman Wales*, pp. 24 foll.). The remains are, in a sense, unique. Somewhat similar establishments have been noted abroad, for example at Nied, between Wiesbaden and Frankfurt. But the works at Nied are declared by Dr. G. Wolff, who explored and interpreted them, to be purely tile-works.¹ So far as they have been uncovered, they do not seem to include any pottery-kilns or any of the other buildings—dwellings, store-houses, &c.—which Mr. Acton has found. Among the numerous smaller finds, particular interest attaches to a tile which bears not only the formal imprint LEGXXVV stamped with a rather ill-made wooden stamp, but above it an inscription scratched by an auxiliary soldier, of the Cohors I Sunicorum, before the tile was fully baked (see below, p. 30). The cohort was in garrison at Carnarvon about A.D. 210 and probably before and after that year: its men may have helped the legionaries in tile-making, or may even have been sent to fetch tiles from Holt. In general, Mr. Acton's finds seem to belong to a period extending from the first into the third century.

(xi) *Fort at Castell Collen.* The Roman fort, called in modern days Castell Collen ('the castle of the hazel bushes'), which looks

¹ *Archiv für Frankfurts Geschichte und Kunst*, dritte Folge, iv. (1893), 212-346; see esp. p. 233.

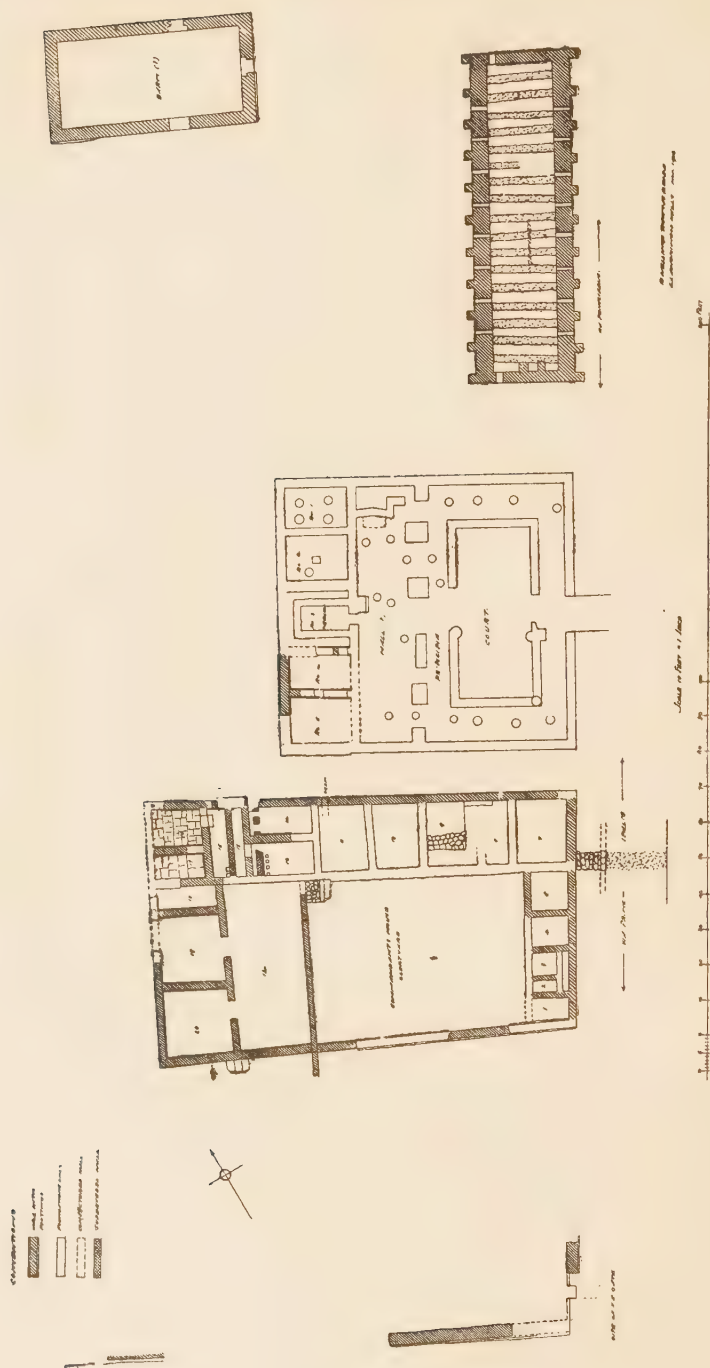


FIG. 6. GRANARY, PRINCIPIA, &c., AT CASTELL COLLEN (p. 17)
(Reproduced by permission from *Archaeologia Cambrensis*)

out from its high cliff across the Ithon river to Llandrindod Wells, has long been known; in my 'Military Aspects of Roman Wales' I gave a plan and summed up what was known in 1909. After some rather abortive excavations in 1911, the year 1913 saw the beginning of systematic investigation under the supervision of Mr. H. G. Evelyn White. Utilizing the work done in 1911, he was able to clear the granary, the Principia (Praetorium) and the commandant's house (if that it be), which fronted the main street of the fort: these structures were of stone. (1) The granary (28 × 92 feet) is of the normal type with the usual external buttresses and the usual base-moment walls and windows for ventilation, but the ventilating walls are so carelessly placed that in some cases they block the windows. (2) The head-quarters building (78 × 83 feet) is much like that of Gellygaer, though with individual features. Post-holes, once filled by wooden posts that have since decayed, seem to indicate that the stone building was preceded by a rather smaller wooden one. (3) A large odd-shaped block, about 70 × 122 feet in area, with some twenty rooms, two hypocausts and a court-yard, may represent the commandant's house; walling as of an earlier structure was traceable below some of the rooms. Mr. White further ascertained that at some period or other the fort was reduced in size from an original five acres to not quite four acres: the north-west end of the fort was demolished and a new north-west wall was erected some 35 yards nearer the centre of the whole area.¹ This (as he says) may be connected with the reduction of the whole Roman garrison in Wales, which seems to have occurred in or soon after the first half of the second century, when Wales was growing more peaceful and when troops were needed for northern Britain (*Military Aspects*, pp. 58, 89, &c.).

The coins range from Vespasian to Caracalla, with one Carausius; similarly, the pottery begins with Samian pieces of shape 29 datable to the Flavian period, and ends with common wares of the third (probably, the later third) century. We may provisionally think that the fort was built either during the Welsh campaigns of Julius Frontinus (A.D. 74-77), or very soon after. No reason exists at present to connect it with the earlier attack on the Welsh hills made by Ostorius Scapula about A.D. 50. When the rebuilding of its Principia occurred, is at present uncertain, nor can one yet tell when it was reduced in size. It seems to have been occupied till the opening or perhaps (like Caersws) to the end of the

¹ Mr. White, in his published accounts, by a slip of the pen, says the south-west end.

third century. Among the small finds was a silver finger-ring with the motto *Amor dulcis*. Accounts of the work have been published by Mr. White in *The Times* (October 1, 1913) and in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* (1914, pp. 1-58). The excavations will not be resumed in the summer of 1914, though they are well worth continuance.

(xii) *Fort at Gellygaer*. The fort of Gellygaer was uncovered by the Cardiff Naturalists' Society in 1899-1901; the exploration of its immediate surroundings has since been slowly proceeding. In 1909-11 a good-sized annexe, with bath-house, was trenched on the south-east of the fort; in 1913 work was begun on the north-east and north-west sides. On the north-east, the Rectory lawn was nobly sacrificed and trenches showed a carefully gravelled space with a ditch round at least part of it, which Mr. Ward has conjectured to be a drill-ground. On the north-west the excavators traced the outline of an oblong enclosure, larger than the fort and fortified with ditch and rampart independently of it, which might possibly have served as a temporary encampment while the fort was a-building, but needs further digging. In addition, the ditches outside the north-east and north-west gates were cleared out and it was found that the former, like the previously explored south-west gate, was approached by a bridge, while the north-west gate, like the south-east gate, had in front of it a solid causeway of undisturbed earth. The situation of the fort is such that the north-east and south-west gates must always have been the most important. At the same time a fragmentary imperial inscription was found in the mouth of the north-west gate; it appears to be part of a duplicate of the inscription of Trajan which was found in 1909 near the south gate (see below, p. 31). An interesting kiln, 8 feet square, was also uncovered in the churchyard, south of the fort. I am indebted to Mr. J. W. Rodger for an account of this work.

(xiii) *Cae Gaer*. West of Llangurig, near the head-waters of the Wye and the boundary between Montgomeryshire and Cardiganshire, is a small earth-camp, an acre and a half in internal area. It was included among Roman camps by the Welsh Monuments Commission (*Montgomeryshire Inventory*, No. 535) and, so far as I recollect it, it has that appearance on the surface. Last summer it was trenched by Mr. F. N. Pryce, and the evidence which he found of regularly built ramparts, of stockading and of a wooden turret at the south-east corner, seem to support its Roman character, even though no distinct Roman objects emerged. It was probably a temporary affair, used during some campaign of conquest.

(xiv) *Dover*. I add, after the discoveries of military remains, a

naval item. At Dover, further Roman remains have come to light both near the market-place in the town and also at the Pharos on the Castle Hill, including more tiles of the *Classis Britannica* (p. 31).

XV-XXV. FINDS RELATING TO CIVIL LIFE

(xv) *Wroxeter (Viroconium)*. The systematic excavation of Wroxeter was begun by Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox on behalf of the London Society of Antiquaries in 1912; part of a street running north and south—probably from the centre of the town to the Severn crossing—and some shops along it were then uncovered. In

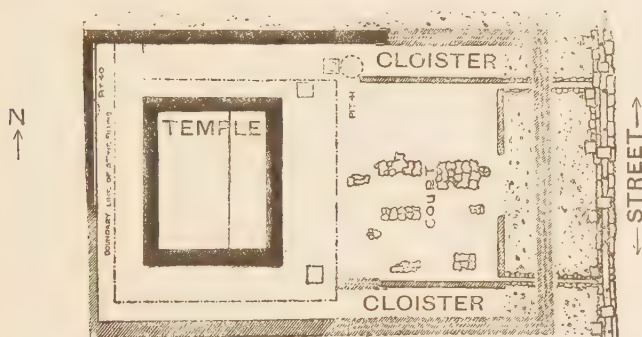


FIG. 7. TEMPLE AT WROXETER

1913 the street was followed northwards, that is, into the town. The principal find was a temple standing on a podium in a cloistered 'temenos' (55 × 93 feet). Of the temple itself nothing remained, but part of the massive sandstone masonry which formed the retaining wall of the podium was still *in situ*, and close by lay fragmentary sculptures—the top of a richly ornamented altar, a large horse's head, a piece of foliation, &c. No doubt these sculptures, as in many other ancient temples, were a good deal larger in proportion to the size of the building than suits modern notions of such work. Smaller finds of coins and pottery suggest that the temple was built early in the second century, on ground previously covered by other structures, and passed out of use late in the third century. Its plan is interesting; it resembles the Mediterranean type of temple which we find in Italy and Roman Africa, rather than the Celtic or Romano-Celtic variety which occurs at Silchester and Caerwent and elsewhere in Britain and Gaul.¹ A six-columned portico at the eastern end of the 'temenos' belongs perhaps rather to the street than to the temple

¹ *Romanization of Roman Britain*, p. 30 and reff. there given.

(plan, fig. 7). Next to—that is, north of—the temple was a large dwelling-house with hypocausts and tessellated floors not yet fully explored. Originally perhaps a ‘corridor-house’ with southern aspect, it was much altered in the process of time. No inscriptions were found save potters’ stamps and a couple of unintelligible *graffiti* scratched on rough pottery.

The general evidence of the small finds, especially the coins and pottery, goes to show that (as had been already guessed) the town, or at least this quarter of it, developed under the Flavian emperors, under whom town-life seems to have grown apace in Britain as in several western provinces. The latest coins found belong to Theodosius I (died 395); the place did not perish till close on to the end of the fourth century, but we must wait for further evidence to decide whether it perished then or lasted a few years longer.¹

(xvi) *Kenchester (Magnae)*. South of Wroxeter, on the Roman road called in the middle ages Bot-street, which led to Caerwent and Caerleon, was the little country town of Magnae (Kenchester, on the Wye), five miles west of Hereford. Roman masonry and other remains have long been noted here, and the Herefordshire antiquaries have lately attempted excavations. They have found, as was to be expected, interesting traces of comfortable private houses, not unlike those of other and larger Romano-British country towns—for example, a large mosaic of rich geometric pattern, flooring a room 25 feet square (fig. 8). The small finds are said to show that life began here in the later first century; of 280 coins, ranging from Vespasian to Gratian, hardly one-twentieth is earlier than the third century. The excavations have been stopped by want of funds.

(xvii) *Essex: Colchester, the Balcerne Gate*. On the other side of Britain, at Colchester (Camulodunum) the Morant Club has re-examined the striking ruins of the west or Balcerne gate. Part of the foundations are, indeed, buried under a picturesque public-house, but it has been possible to recover the ground-plan more fully than hitherto. This shows an entrance of two main passages, flanked by two narrower ones and by quarter-circle guard-chambers; the whole work measures 102 feet in length and a little over 37 feet in depth, and projects, bastion-like, 25 feet in front of the line of the Roman city-walls; it is built, like these walls, of local ‘septaria’ with bonding courses of tiles, and two surviving arches are turned in tiles. Presumably it had a superstructure, but of this nothing is known. The ground-plan itself belongs to a type of gateway which seems to have become fashionable in the age of Augustus and to have remained popular for

¹ See *Vict. Hist. of Shropshire*, i. 218.



Fig. 8. MOSAIC FOUND AT KENCHESTER (p. 20)
(From a photograph by Mr. Alfred Watkins, F.R.P.S.)

centuries; instances of it from the Augustan age occur at Nîmes (Tour d'Auguste), Aosta and Autun, later ones at Cologne, Turin (Porta Palatina) and elsewhere.¹ In almost all of these the upper story consisted of two flanking towers with arcading between, and one would naturally assume some such arrangement at Colchester. I can find, however, no exact parallel to the Balkerne ground-plan, nor is it easy to fit towers to the quarter-circles of the guard-chambers. It is to be hoped that this most interesting ruin will now be properly preserved.

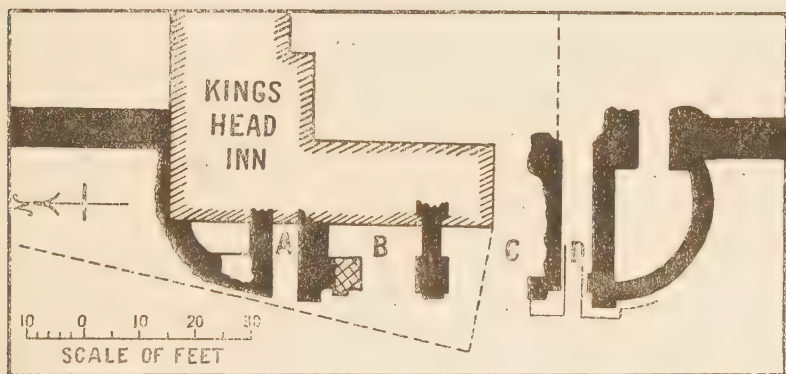


FIG. 9. BALKERNE GATE, COLCHESTER
(*Essex Standard*, 22 Nov. 1913)

In another part of Essex, at Thaxted, Mr. G. Maynard has found traces—flanged tiles, potsherds, &c.—of a Romano-British house in a field on Claypits Farm, south-east of the town. Probably there was here a small house, like others previously found in the same neighbourhood (see *Archaeological Journal*, viii. 27; x. 14, 21; xi. 77).

(xviii) *Norfolk*. At Sedgeford, in the north-west corner of the county, many Roman potsherds, some glass and tiles have been found in making a new bowling-green near the Hall. The finds point to a dwelling of some sort and may be connected with the 'villa' and mosaic which, according to Gough and others, were found about 120 years ago near Fring, that is, close to Sedgeford. Roman country-houses and farms are so rare in Norfolk that any example deserves note (*Victoria Hist. of Norfolk*, i. 297). Some remains found in the same corner of Norfolk, at Heacham-on-Sea—long artificial mounds with potsherds and bones of domestic animals (some assigned to the first century)—are explained by Professor McKenny Hughes as possibly parts of *salinae*.

¹ Schulze, *Bonner Jahrbücher*, cxviii. 289 foll.

(xix) *General Post Office, London.* In London useful discoveries have been made underneath the old General Post Office, directly east of the structure now in use. The old building, put up in 1818-25, was planted on a concrete floor or 'raft', the bottom of which was 20 feet below the present surface and somewhat below the Roman surface. Now this old building is making place for a successor, and even the concrete 'raft' has to be broken up for still deeper cellarage. Digging thus below the Roman level, the workmen have cut into Roman rubbish pits, and Dr. Norman and Mr. Lambert have been able to take care that the contents of these pits shall be duly listed and sorted. Much in them belongs to the first century, especially in the north part of the area; others are later; what the latest date is, seems still uncertain. Traces of brick-making have also been suspected here, and it has been suggested that some of the pits were originally holes dug for brick-clay. The spot is within, though not far within, the line of the Roman wall of London. Archaeologists are indebted to the Postmaster-General, and also to Mr. T. Wilson, Clerk of the Works at the G.P.O., for care which has been taken to allow a proper examination of these pits. A brief note of them, with some illustrations, was contributed by Mr. Wilson to the *St. Martin's-le-Grand Magazine* (Jan. 1914).

(xx) *Canterbury.* At Canterbury, once the Romano-British country town of Durovernum, a mosaic pavement in blue, red, white, and yellow, originally some 16 feet square, was found in October in the course of laying drains for a new gymnasium at the Simon Langton Schools, at a depth of 7 feet: efforts were made to preserve a part, but it fell to pieces. Other mosaics have been found close by in earlier years—in and since 1886—and also traces of hypocausts. Here, we may think, was one of the comfortable dwellings which were not uncommon in Durovernum.

(xxi) *Lowbury.* At Lowbury, high on the eastern Berkshire downs, Mr. D. Atkinson, Research Fellow of Reading College, has excavated most of an interesting little settlement, on behalf of his College. The site is a bare and solitary hill-top, 600 feet above the sea, with a wide outlook north over the Thames valley: to the south-east and to the west the prospect is rather narrower. Roman remains have long been noticed here. Mr. Atkinson determined a rectangular enclosure of about 140 × 180 feet (under $\frac{1}{2}$ acre), girt with a 4-5 feet wall of cement and flint facing which has almost vanished: no ditch could be traced outside this wall. The interior of the site showed no surviving foundations, but many roofing tiles pointed to buildings of some sort, and probably their walls were of wood or mud. The small

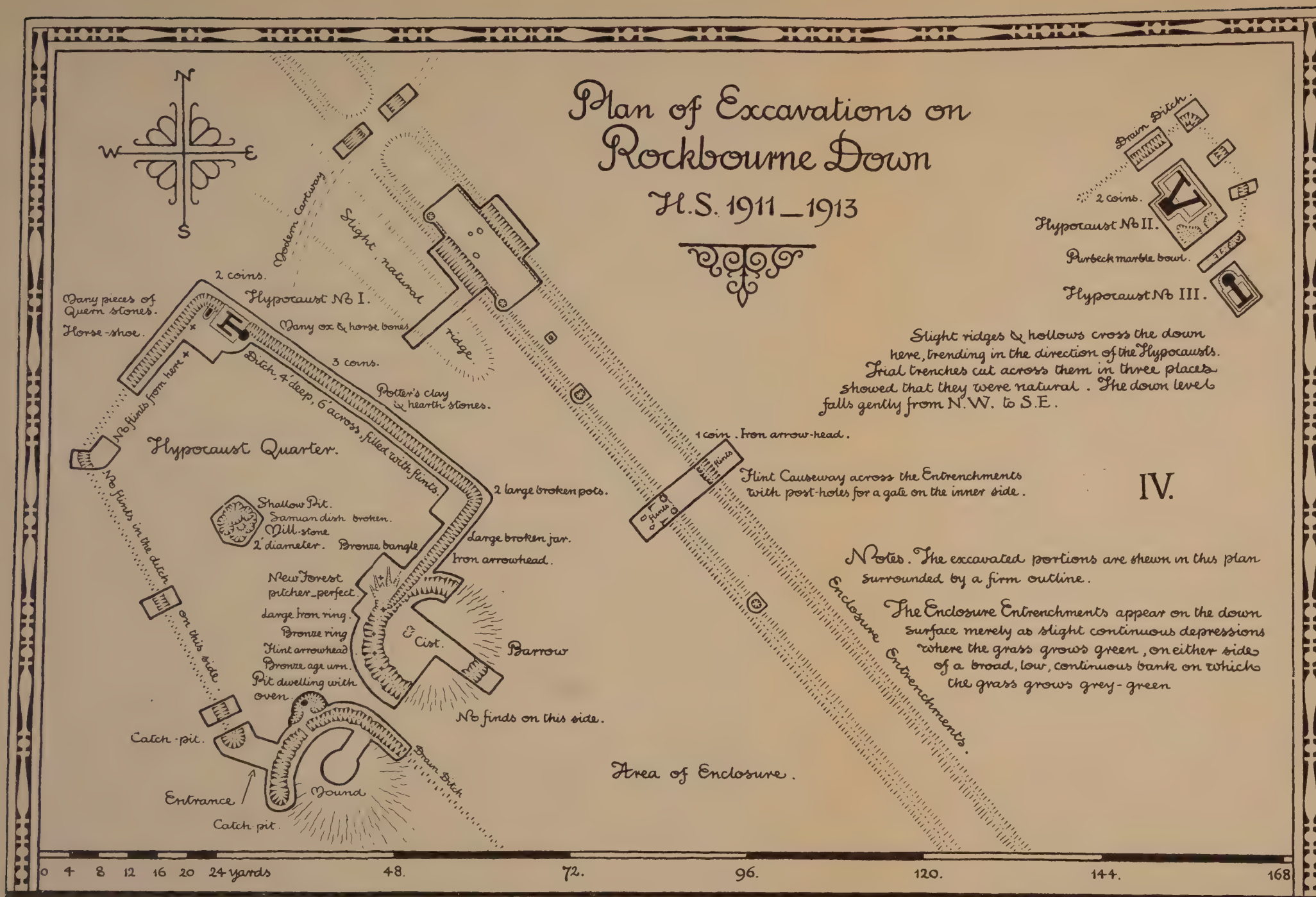


FIG. 10.

finds included over 100 legible coins (3 Nerva, 1 Trajan, 1 Sabina, 3 Pius, 1 Marcus, and many later, especially of the later fourth century), six fibulae, a little decorated and other Samian, two or three thousand oyster-shells, and much else. Close by, a barrow contained an undisturbed Saxon burial—a male skeleton with iron sword and spear and shield (all much damaged by natural causes) and a bronze bowl with enamel disks. The site is hard to explain. The hill-top is too exposed for a permanent residence; in the Middle Empire it may possibly have been a summer farm or herdsmen's shelter, and in the latest Roman days a refuge from the English. One would like to see, in the dead Saxon warrior, an invading chief who fell in storming the hill, but his grave furniture seems to be too late in date for this romance. The exploration is to be completed this summer.

(xxii) *Dorchester (Dorset)*. At Dorchester, Mr. Gray has continued his labours at the Roman Amphitheatre now called Maumbury, just outside the limits of the Romano-British country-town. That it is an amphitheatre, is now proved beyond doubt, if it was ever really doubtful. That the spot was earlier occupied, during the flint-using age, and served indeed as a flint-quarry, is now also clear. It is curious that even in the last edition of his *Sittengeschichte Roms* (1910, ii. 604) so sound a scholar as Friedländer should have doubted this amphitheatre. But his whole sub-section on amphitheatres in Britain is very weak.

(xxiii) *Rockbourne*. On the edge of Dorset, though actually in Hampshire, at Rockbourne Down, five miles east of the Romano-British village at Woodyates which was dug out by the late General Pitt-Rivers, Mr. Heywood Sumner examined, in 1911-13, some portion of a simpler but very interesting farm or hamlet. The remains consist, in the first place, of a very large irregular earthwork, containing 96 acres, with a spring (still much used locally) at its south end. Near the north-east face of this earthwork are two small enclosures, one inside and one without it; it is here that Mr. Sumner has found his Romano-British farm. There are three well-preserved hypocausts of the T-type, somewhat resembling those lately dug up at Casterley in Wilts, at Yewdon in South Bucks, and elsewhere: one was uncovered some years since at Caerwent and General Pitt-Rivers found some examples in his excavations. There are also many small objects, eight coins of about A. D. 250-375, potsherds mostly attributable to the later Empire, roof-slates of Purbeck stone, iron nails, animal bones, and other odds and ends. A very few bits of Samian and one or two 'bead-rims' from ruder vessels seem definitely earlier than A. D. 200; the bead-rims indeed are usually dated to before A. D. 50.

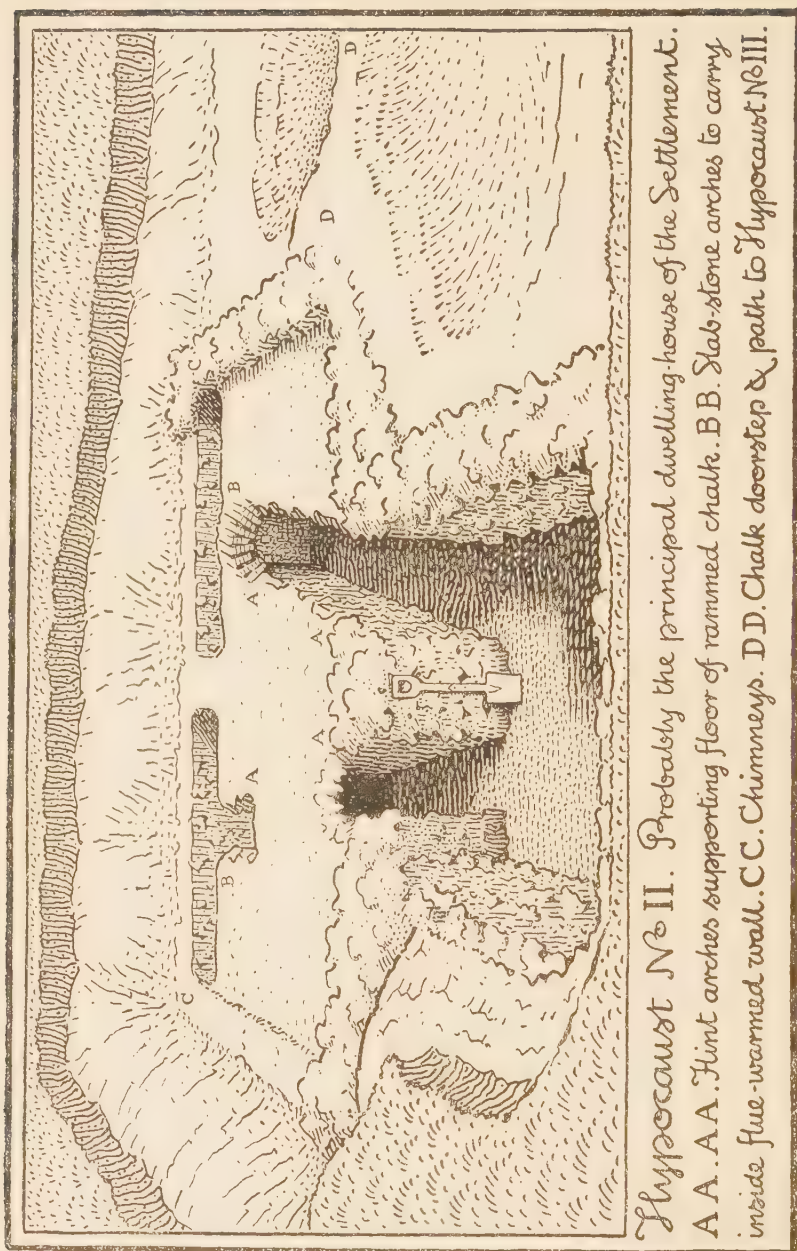


FIG. 11.

The site may therefore have been occupied in the earliest Roman age, and the large enclosure may correspond to the large enclosure at Casterley. Mr. Sumner tells me, however, that he has so far searched in vain for definite vestiges of such earlier life.

About the later occupation in the late third and the fourth century there can be no doubt; Mr. Sumner is obviously right in speaking of a farm-settlement. But the exact use of his hypocausts is not quite certain. In one (No. III) he has found grains of charred wheat, and he therefore interprets the structure as a bake-house. It seems possible that it was used rather for drying unripe corn. At Yewdon such charred grain was found in similar but more complex hypocausts, and there is much attractiveness in Prof. Gowland's suggestion that grain was here dried in large quantities after being gathered unripe. Roman writers, Pliny and others, allude—somewhat vaguely—to such a practice as known to classical agriculture, and the British climate would not prevent its use in our island. Mr. Sumner has described his results in a charming pamphlet (*Excavations on Rockbourne Down*, Chiswick Press, 1914, 2s. net) from which he has kindly allowed me to reproduce two illustrations.

(xxiv) *South Wales*. Wales has yielded two finds unconnected with the Roman military occupation. At Llangarren, near Monmouth, a hoard of 2,332 fourth-century coins (chiefly Diocletian, Maximian, and Constantine) was found enclosed in an urn or urns which in turn were guarded by three large stones. They have been presented to the Woolhope Club, for the Hereford Museum.

(xxv) *Parc-y-Meirch (North Wales)*. Lastly, at Kinnel Park near Abergele, in North Wales, Mr. Willoughby Gardner has continued his valuable work in the hill-fort in Parc-y-Meirch wood. The site, no Roman one, crowns a rocky spur, 550 feet above the sea, which dominates the seaward mouth of the Vale of Clwyd. It was first occupied at an uncertain but early date, fortified with ramparts of piled stone and ditches cut (in part) through solid rock.¹ At an uncertain but, again, an early date this fortress was destroyed, its ramparts thrown into the ditches and all that would burn consumed by fire. This overthrow, it is suggested, was the work of Roman armies; it must then in all probability have happened between A.D. 70 and 80. Much later, the stronghold found

¹ Ditches hewn out of solid rock are commoner than is often thought. They are fairly frequent on Hadrian's Wall and other Roman fortifications; they occur also in mediaeval strongholds, even in so small and remote a fort as the motte and bailey at Parracombe in Exmoor. They have also been found in the prehistoric hill-fortress of Cadbury near Yeovil in Somerset.

fresh occupants; the walls were rebuilt and the ditches reopened, though not to their full depth. Coins seem to show that this second age began after A. D. 340 and lasted till after A. D. 380; of thirty-seven coins, the majority were minted near the former, the latest near the latter date. We need more evidence if we are to form any distinct theories on the basis of these finds, but when that evidence is won, a lost chapter in the history of Wales may be written. What, for instance, was the relation between Parc-y-Meirch and that Cunedda who is said to have driven the Scottish pirates out of North Wales about A. D. 400? The site is to be further explored in 1914.



FIG. 12. INSCRIPTION AND DECORATIONS ON FRAGMENTARY ROMAN ALTAR
FOUND AT CORBRIDGE, 1913

(From photographs by Mr. R. H. Forster)

B. ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS FOUND IN 1913

THIS section includes the Roman inscriptions found, or—perhaps I should say—first recognized to exist, in Britain in 1913. I have edited them in the usual method, first stating the origin, character, &c., of the inscription, then giving its text with a rendering in English, thirdly adding any necessary notes and acknowledging obligations to those who communicated the item to me. In the expansions of the texts, square brackets denote (as usual) letters which, owing to breakage or other such cause, are not now on the stone, though one may presume that they were originally there; round brackets denote expansions of Roman abbreviations. The inscriptions are printed in the same order as the finds in section A—though, indeed, they are this year so few and need so little comment that the order hardly matters.

(1) Found on the Wall of Pius at Balmuildy (p. 10) in May, 1913, in the bath-house inside the north-east rampart of the fort, lying face downwards over the foundation of the south wall, a plain sandstone altar 29 ins. tall, 12 ins. broad, bearing three lines of rather elegant ‘rustic’ letters, 2 ins. tall, quite suitable to the period A.D. 140–180, to which the altar doubtless belongs.

DEAE FORTVNAE
CAECILIVSNEPOS
TRIB

Deae Fortunae Caecilius Nepos trib(unus)

‘To Fortune erected by Caecilius Nepos, commandant (of the garrison).’ Nothing else is known of the man. The plan of the fort shows the garrison to have been a *cohors quingenaria*; the natural commander of such a cohort would be a *praefectus*, and Nepos must have held the rather higher title of *tribunus* as a personal privilege. So in an inscription at Carvoran, on Hadrian’s Wall, one Caecilius Donatianus describes himself as *tribunus in praefecto dono principis* (CIL. vii. 759).

Altars to Fortune occur commonly in the bath-houses of such *castella* as Balmuildy. Whether those who set them up prayed for good health or for success in the gambling by which they doubtless

enlivened their bathing, or for other favours, is not very clear. Not seldom the dedication is to *Fortuna Redux*, for safe return from frontier garrison life to a peaceful home.

[Seen by myself: I am indebted to Mr. S. Miller and to Dr. Macdonald for a squeeze and reading.]

(2) Found in August, 1913, near the Wall of Pius on Croy Hill, barely 100 yards south of the Roman fort there, at the Carron Company's Whinstone Quarry, a small rude altar 14 ins. high, with two lines of letters about 1 in. tall.

Mar[t]i C. D. B. v(otum) s(olvit)

Erected to Mars by some one whose initials were C. D. B.

[I am indebted to Mr. S. Miller and to Dr. Macdonald for photographs, squeezes, and other help. The stone has been given by the Carron Co. to the Hunterian Museum.]

(3) Found at Corbridge in Sept. 1913, when a ventilation passage in the 'east granary' was cleared, the top of a decorated altar (cornice, 14 ins. square), probably put there in the course of repairs. The inscription is in two parts (for tied letters see the plate).

(a) above the cornice R (or P or B) F

(b) on the altar face DEAE

PANTHEAE (the rest is lost).

Pantheus and Panthea are epithets which occur now and then on dedications, preceded by the name of some definite god or goddess. The following may serve as examples:—*Liber Pantheus* (Dessau, *inscr. sel.* 3359, 5467, both from Italy); *Silvanus Pantheus*, on altars found in Rome (CIL. vi. 695), in Spain (Eph. Epigr. vii. no. 305) and at High Rochester in Northumberland (CIL. vii. 1038); *Dea Flora Fortuna Panthea* on a dedication found in Rome (vi. 30867); *Fortuna Panthea* on a south Italian monument (x. 5800). It would seem that the worshipper regarded the deity whom he was addressing as for the nonce combining the attributes of all deities generally, very much in the spirit in which a devotee of Isis at Capua apostrophizes that goddess *te tibi una quae es omnia, dea Isis*. One may suppose then that, when the altar was perfect, the name of a goddess followed *Panthea*; by rights, it should have come before it.

The letters above the cornice are puzzling. It is not at all certain what the first letter was; Mr. Forster at first inclined to read RF, but on the photographs and squeezes I detect only the curve of the upper bend of either P or B or R. BF might stand for *Bonae Fortunae*, RF for *Reduci Fortunae*, though this order is rare (Dessau, *inscr. sel.* 1152).

The heads on the uninscribed faces of the altar seem to be those of Mercury and of two 'genii' with Phrygian caps, such as occur on Mithraic monuments and—a closer parallel—on some Roman tombstones. Their relation to the goddess of the inscription cannot be determined till the rest of the altar is found.

[I have to thank Mr. Forster for photographs and readings, and Mr. G. S. Smart of Corchester School for good squeezes.]

(4) Found in Chester in 1913, in a Roman grave in the Infirmary field, a glass 'ampulla' (2¼ ins. high) bearing round the foot a circular legend in raised letters, somewhat worn. Enclosed by the lettering is a circular wreath and within it a now indistinguishable design. The stroke after O in the legend may be a stop, showing where the reader begins and ends.

VECTIGAL PATRIMO·
vectigal patrimo(ni)

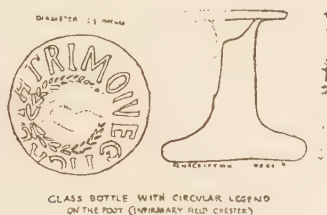


FIG. 13.

The exact sense is doubtful. The lettering finds plain kindred in the legends on some twenty-five other glass 'ampullae' of the Western Empire—a dozen from Rome, two from Etruria, five from Gaul, one from Cologne, four from Britain. One of these legends is the word *patrimonium*, several are *patrimoni*; others are incomplete, but show a few letters clearly connected with some such legend. Hirschfeld connected them with the *patrimonium* or quasi-private property of the Emperors; Fröhner and others preferred to read *P. Atri Moni(mi)* or the like, and saw in this a private maker's name. The new Chester find confirms Hirschfeld and also supplies the proper explanation of a fragment found—or at least, bought from a dealer—in this country with the letters . . . GAL & PATI . . .

(CIL. xiii. 10025. 11). We get, however, no nearer to the exact sense. Prof. Dessau suggests to me to read *vectigal(e)* as adjective, 'tributary to the crown'; he thinks the inscription may have secured tax-free entry at a provincial customs frontier for the contents of the bottle. One would expect, however, a 'free pass' of this sort to be stamped on the cork rather than on the bottle which could be used again.

The following are the other cases of kindred legends :—

Rome	14	exx.	PATRIMONI·orPATRIMONI	CIL. xv. 6967
Etruria	2		do.	CIL. xi. 6710
Gaul	3		PATRIMONI . . .	CIL. xiii. 10025
"	1		do. . . .	CIL. xii. 5696
"	1		PATRIMONIVM . . .	CIL. xii. 5696
"	1		.ATRIM	CIL. xiii. 10025
Germany	1		PATRIMONI . . .	do.
Britain	1		...RIMO.. . . .	CIL. vii. 1276 (cp. Eph. Epigr. vii, p. 348)
	1		PATRIM	Eph. Epigr. vii. 1155
	1		...RI	Eph. Epigr. ix. 1301
Bought in Britain			.. GAL & PATI	CIL. xiii. 10025. 11
Doubtful text (Gaul)				CIL. xii. 5696

In the same grave was found a coin of Pius (Cohen 561, A.D. 139) which is described to me by Mr. G. F. Hill as having probably seen some (though not very much) circulation before it was buried.

[I am indebted to Prof. Newstead for drawings and a cast.]

(5) Found at Holt (p. 15) in 1913, in a flue-wall of No. 2 tile-kiln, a flanged tile bearing the legionary stamp LEG XX V V and above it two lines of cursive lettering, written (perhaps with a stick) before the tile was baked hard. See plate.

Iulius Aventinus milis cortis prima Sunicor(um)

'Iulius Aventinus, soldier in the First Cohort of Sunici'.

Cortis is a not uncommon shortening of *cohortis*. The First Cohort of Sunici (or Sunuci) is known to have been serving in Britain in A.D. 124 and also about 210; at the latter date, and presumably before and after, it garrisoned Carnarvon (Segontium). The man may have helped in the tile-making, properly the work of the legionaries, or he may have been fetching tiles for some fort in North Wales, since these legionary tile-works distributed their produce to many military posts besides the legionary fortress.

[I am indebted to Mr. Acton for a sight of the tile and for a photograph.]

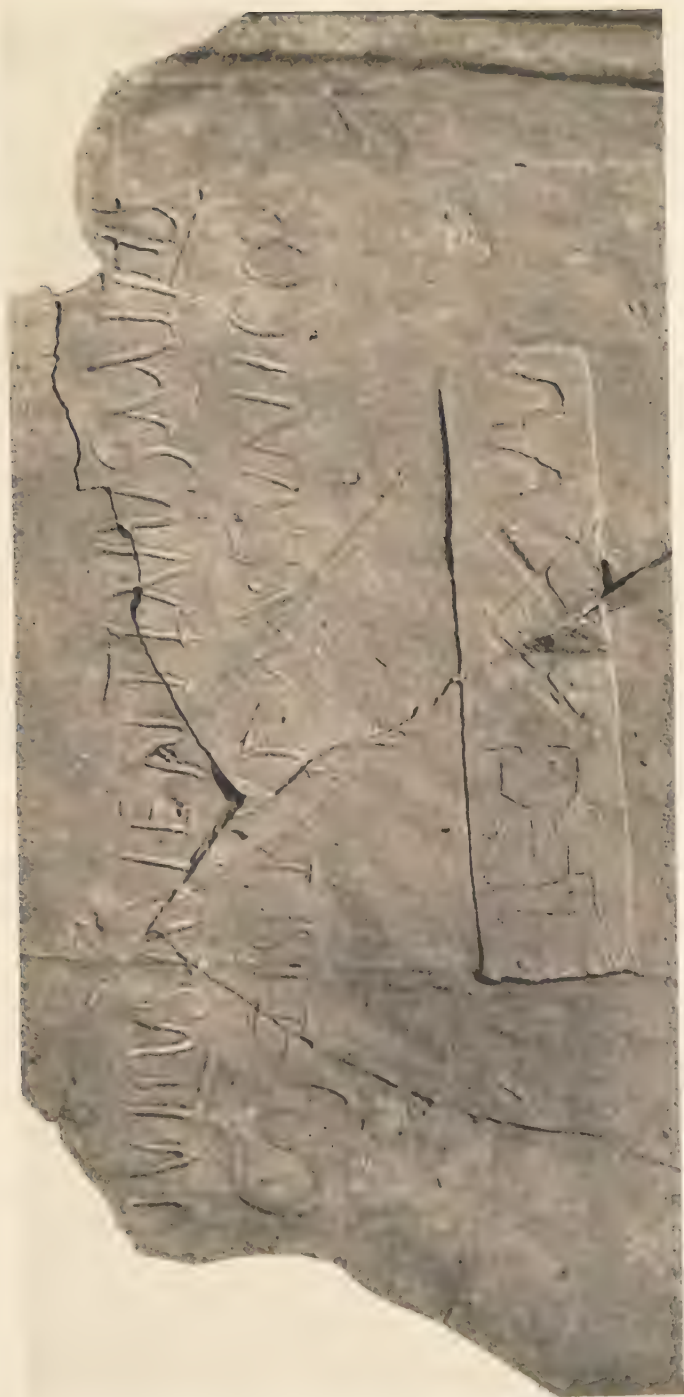


FIG. 14. TILE FOUND AT HOLT, BEARING THE STAMP OF THE TWENTIETH LEGION AND A
GRAFFITO BY A SOLDIER IN THE COHOR- I SINGULORUM
(From a photograph)

(6) Found at Castell Collen, in Mr. White's excavations (p. 15), a plain silver ring, with the motto

AMOR
DVLCIS

White, *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 1914, pp. 34, 42.

Mr. White also records from the same excavations a lead cubical weight with the letter

L

It weighs 4615 grains (300 grammes); the *libra* weighed 330 grammes.

(7) Found at Gellygaer (p. 18) in July, 1913, lying on the old surface in the mouth of the north-west gate of the fort; a fragment from an imperial building record, 10 ins. high, with good lettering. See illustration.

This is plainly part of an inscription duplicate to that found in 1909 near the south-east gate which mentioned the Emperor Trajan, *cos. V* (A. D. 103-111). Presumably its text recorded the building (or rebuilding) of the fort and it was set up over two or all four gates. A third fragment of a very similar inscription was also found in 1909 near the south-east gateway. See *Eph. Epigr.* ix. 1031-2; *Military Aspects of Roman Wales*, p. 86; Ward, *Cardiff Naturalists' Field Club*, 1911, p. 84.



FIG. 15.

(8) Found at Dover, partly in digging foundations for a bank-extension on the site of the old Fountain Inn in Market Square—that is, on the site of the Roman fort and harbour—and partly at the Pharos on the Castle Hill (but not (as I understand) actually in its walls), tiles with the stamp of the Classis Britannica.

(a) Market Square C L BR

(b) Pharos C L B and (faint) C L g g

[I owe copies and photographs to Mr. E. Amos.]

(9) Found at Wroxeter in 1912, a bronze bow-fibula of the Aucissa type with the name in usual fashion above the hinge (the beginning broken)

.VCISSA/
A]ucissa

This very common type of brooch belongs (roughly) to the earlier two-thirds of the first century A. D. Aucissa appears to have been the chief maker of it who added his name to his wares, though some specimens of the type bear other names: very many are nameless. Aucissa may have been a Celt, but his country is not quite certain. I have collected examples of his work in the *Archaeological Journal*, ix. 236, lxii. 265, and *Ephem. Epig.* ix. 1313. Mr. Bushe-Fox assigns to A. D. 80-120 the stratum in which this new example was found. But, obviously, a small brooch might have been knocking about among debris for some years.

[Seen by myself. Bushe-Fox, *Wroxeter Excavations*, 1912, p. 26, fig. 9 (5). I include this, though found in 1912, because it was found too late to be inserted in the 'Ephemeris'.]

(10) Found some time since, in certain fields called The Castles, the site of a Romano-British town or village on the south bank of the Nene near Chesterton (Huntingdonshire), five miles west of Peterborough, part of a roughly columnar milestone about 40 ins. tall, with irregular letters about 3 ins. high, broken off at the bottom. See illustration (figs. 16, 17).

IMP CAES
MARCO
PIAONIO
VICTORI
NOP FAVG
CAN TO

Fig. 16. MILESTONE, CHESTERTON (from a squeeze)

Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) Marco Piaonio Victorino p(io) f(elici) Aug(usto)
 (A. D. 265-267)

‘To the Emperor M. Piavonius Victorinus, pious, fortunate, Augustus . . .’. The sixth line resembles ΛΑΤΩ, but the lettering is not clear.

The spelling ‘Piaonius’, which seems certain, occurs also on a Trier inscription of the same man when not yet Emperor (CIL. xiii. 3679) and is merely a phonetic variant, like Flaonius for Flavonius and so forth. That the name was Piavonius (or Piavvonus), and not Pius Avonius abbreviated, seems certain (*Archaeol. Journ.* xlix. 225). The only known inscriptions of this brief Emperor are milestones in Gaul and Britain.

Another, nearly contemporary milestone, of Florianus (A. D. 276), was found in 1785 at The Castles: its last line seems to be MP·I— one mile from the beginning of the road. For an account of it and of the other remains of the spot see *Victoria History of Northants* (i. 169).

[I am indebted to Mr. D. J. Lee, of Alwalton, for a knowledge of the find and also for squeezes and photographs.]

C. PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO BRITAIN IN 1913

THE following summary of the books and articles on Roman Britain which appeared in 1913 is grouped under two heads: first, those—not very many—which deal with general aspects of the subject; and secondly, the far larger number which relate to special sites or areas. In this second class, those which belong to England are placed under their counties, on the system on which nearly all English archaeological literature is actually published; those which belong to Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, where Roman finds are fewer and where county divisions matter less bibliographically, are put under these three heads. I have admitted only matter published in 1913, or at least bearing that date, with one exception. The *Journal of Roman Studies* has not yet completed its third volume, and it seemed worth while to include all that had appeared in it from its beginning with reference to Romano-British antiquities.

1. GENERAL

Sources. (1) In the last issue of the *Ephemeris Epigraphica* (vol. ix, Berlin, 1913) I have collected the Roman inscriptions found in Britain between 1890 and 1912. They are not very far short of 400 in number, and make therefore a substantial Supplement to the seventh volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* which, as issued in 1873, contained a little over 1,300 inscriptions, exclusive of potters' stamps. Besides the new finds, I have printed various corrections of texts previously known, and some notes on recent exploration and excavation, with reference to the chief published accounts. I may perhaps add that the paper contains several previously unpublished inscriptions, and some new readings almost equivalent to new inscriptions, which are not without their interest. Such are a Kentish milestone of Severus and Maximin, a broken bit of hexameter verse from a child's tombstone at Lincoln, two altars inscribed *deo sancto Vheteri*, and *deo Hveteri*, which throw a little light on this puzzling deity, a Christian tombstone from north of the Roman Wall in Northumberland, and the only occurrence yet recorded of the name

‘Londinium’ in epigraphy. I mention these because they have escaped the notice of the editors of the *Année épigraphique* and others.

(2) In a short paper entitled ‘Le Diplôme militaire romain de Flémalle-Haute’ (*Publications du Musée Belge*, No. 44; Louvain, 1913), M. Léon Halkin, Professor at the University of Liège, describes usefully and clearly the ‘military diploma’ of a Roman soldier in Britain in A.D. 98, which was found in the bed of the Meuse in 1880, and has since been published in the *Corpus* (iii. p. 1969; xiii. No. 3606) and elsewhere. M. Halkin gives two illustrations of the object and discusses its text in detail, suggesting that two cohorts whose names are lost were the I Celtiberorum and the I Tungrorum miliaria, and identifying a governor of Britain just before 98, of whose name only the cognomen Nepos survives on the ‘diploma’, as the P. Metilius Sabinus Nepos who is known as an Arval Brother in and after 105. As he admits, absolute proof of these hypotheses is not possible.

(3) Mr. W. A. Cater prints in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* (new series, xix. 277–80) some letters from William Camden, about a visit which he paid to Norfolk in 1578. When Camden’s life comes to be written—and a good life would incidentally clear up some dark corners in Roman Britain—such letters will form its material.

Art. (4) The art, such as it was, of Roman Britain receives notice in two papers in the *Journal of Roman Studies*. In vol. i (pp. 41–9) Mrs. Arthur Strong discusses various products of Roman art in Britain, of which copies were exhibited in the Archaeological Exhibition at Rome in 1912. Her paper contains many fresh and valuable suggestions; one of the most interesting to Romano-British students concerns the silver dish known as the Corbridge Lanx. Here she finds an early composition—an assemblage of Graeco-Roman divinities in the Augustan manner—which has been adapted in a later age; she sees in the drawing and modelling of the figures much that recalls late imperial ivories.

(5) In the second volume of the *Journal* Mr. H. Stuart Jones and the present writer describe at length and figure representative examples of Romano-British sculpture. The Roman Society lately prepared and sold a small series of casts of the most important sculptures in stone (including marble) which have been found in Roman Britain. This article attempts to give an accurate and detailed account of these pieces in accordance with our present knowledge of Roman antiquity. It also tries to indicate the conclusions which may be drawn from the character and artistic merits of the various pieces and their bearing on our general estimate of Roman Britain.

Towns. (6) In his learned and comprehensive work, *The Municipalities of the Roman Empire* (Cambridge, 1913), Professor J. S. Reid incidentally discusses the towns of Roman Britain amongst those of other provinces. His account is naturally short (pp. 222-29); it is remarkable for its pessimistic tone. Not only does he hold (as we all do) that the towns of the British province were somewhat few and somewhat small; he is also singularly sceptical of the evidence which proves the existence and the character of such towns. The burden of his eight pages is a sentence which recurs in various forms, 'there are no proofs'. As he gives no references or foot-notes, it is not easy for his readers to weigh his views. But certain of his statements almost imply that he has not realized what evidence there is. When, for instance, he says that no proof of the colonial status of Gloucester has been discovered in the place, that no citizen of higher dignity than a 'sevir Augustalis' has left any memory at York, that Lincoln as a 'colonia' was not of the usual structure and succeeded a native town, that the 'colonia' (a 'colonia' of veterans, of course) was planted at Colchester because 'it was the chief place in a native principality well-affected to the invaders', he may have missed or misread material facts about the four chief cities of Roman Britain.

(7) In the course of my account of *Ancient Town-planning* (Oxford, 1913) I have tried to work out the structural side of Romano-British town-life, and in particular (pp. 127 foll.) the historical meaning of such ground-plans as those of Silchester and Caerwent, which may perhaps be taken as types of the 'cantonal capitals' of Roman Britain. They embodied, if I am right, Roman attempts to municipalize the Briton which somewhat outstripped the readiness of the Briton to be municipalized; they produced towns which retained certain features of the village. Few things illustrate so well the Romanization which prevailed in Britain as these towns. They are the more noteworthy because, after all, they are better known than those of any other province. Silchester has been more completely uncovered than even Timgad.

Pottery. (8) Like many good things, Mr. Bushe-Fox's paper on 'The Use of Samian pottery in dating the early Roman occupation of the north of Britain' (*Archaeologia*, lxiv. 295-314) bears a rather misleading title. Mr. Bushe-Fox does not come forward with new views on the Roman conquest of North Britain; he confirms what Mr. Curle, Dr. Macdonald, myself and others have been saying for some time, and he uses much the same ceramic evidence. He differs from us in two points only: he suggests that Carlisle was first occupied by Petilius Cerialis in A. D. 71-4, not by Agricola five or ten years later;

and he doubts whether Ardoch in Perthshire was a Flavian fort. It may be replied that Carlisle lay near (possibly, even north of) the northern limit of the Brigantes, and can hardly have been reached, much less occupied, by Cerialis, whose attack on this tribe affected only its southern territory and was only in part successful. Ardoch, again, has yielded Flavian potsherds: if they are few, the excavation of the site has been almost as scanty. The real value of Mr. Bushe-Fox's paper is the great help that it and its abundant illustrations give to those concerned with dating first-century Samian found in Britain. As the Romans did not advance seriously north of lat. 54° till Agricola, the Samian found in Roman forts beyond that line cannot be earlier than his governorship. Before Mr. Bushe-Fox took the subject up, that conclusion had already helped us to revise our dating of Samian and to recognize that the archaeologically important ware known as No. 29 did not disappear before A.D. 70, as Déchelette and others held, but remained in common use for twenty or more years. Now Mr. Bushe-Fox, by his illustrations, many of which are new, and by his comments on their details, will help us to go further. It will be easier with his aid to distinguish, for instance, the pottery of the reigns of Claudius and Nero from that of later date on sites like London. One could almost wish that he had been able to figure and describe even more pieces of Flavian pottery from northern museums.

Topography. (9) Mr. A. W. Whatmore brings forward many new views and identifications in his *Insulae Britannicae . . . down to the close of the Roman period* (London, 1913); I must confess that I can agree with few of them. Mr. Whatmore believes in Richard of Cirencester; he uses inscriptions in ways that cannot be accepted; he lays far too much stress on similarities in spelling, and he interprets the Latin language very rashly. At the outset of his work he brings Odysseus to the western Highlands and discovers Aeaea in Iona, anciently called Ia; the pages which follow contain numerous other suggestions which, for one reason or another, are equally unlikely. Two examples may suffice. A Roman soldier set up an altar near the Roman Wall to commemorate the destruction of a body of natives called Corionototae (*caesa Corionototarum manu*). Probably he set it up at Corbridge; it was found close by, in Hexham Abbey crypt. Mr. Whatmore ignores the fact that *caesa* is a passive participle, and turns it into the Roman name of Hexham. Hexham, however, was not a Roman site, and the inscription, with *caesa* thus perverted, becomes meaningless. Again, a Roman emperor's title on an imperfectly recorded milestone ends AVC.ARAB. (*Augustus Arabicus*):

Mr. Whatmore explains this as A VC ARAB 'from Uc to Arab', and suggests that *Uc* is connected with Tÿ-Côch, the present name of the spot near which the milestone was found.

2. SPECIAL SITES OR DISTRICTS

Bucks

(10) The latest volume of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England), *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Buckinghamshire* (vol. ii, pp. 8 foll., 1913), contains a brief but, I hope, complete sketch of the Roman structural remains in the county. They are not many—a small town or posting village, the Romano-British Magiovinium or Magiovinium, on Watling Street just south of Fenny Stratford, a dozen farms or country-houses of varying sizes, and some stretches of Roman road. Among the farms and country-houses, only one—at High Wycombe—seems to have been really large or luxurious, and even of this we know too little to be very positive. Among the roads, only Watling Street was of more than local importance. A plan is added of a smallish house, perhaps a commodious farm, at the Dell Farm, Chenies, which was first noted in 1863-4 and has been recently further explored by Mr. W. Calcott Stokes and Mr. A. M. Williams; their excavations, partly undertaken to help the Commission, are here recorded in print for the first time. Reference is also made to the interesting remains of a farm which were uncovered in 1912 at Yewdon, in Hambledon parish, and to its drying-sheds for grain (?); the remains of this agricultural establishment cry out for a full description, such as the Commission could not give.

Cambridgeshire

(11) In the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* (xvii. 14-70, Cambridge, 1912-13) the late secretary of the Society, the Rev. F. G. Walker, describes pottery-kilns found at Horningsea, five miles north-east of Cambridge, and adds a list of various other kilns in Britain. Mr. Arthur Acton tells me that the Horningsea kilns, which are plainly very rude, may be examples of an 'open kiln' system of firing still used in savage countries (e.g. in Nigeria), according to which the pots are not baked in regularly-built kilns, but are heaped on the ground amidst the firing material and are baked there. At Horningsea this system is a little elaborated, but no distinction is attempted between the place for the fire and the place for the pots.

(12) In the *Journal of the British Association* (new series, xix. 135-60) Professor McKenny Hughes discusses the Cambridgeshire Dykes, and suggests that they are pre-Roman defences built to protect dwellers in northern East Anglia from southern assailants.

Cumberland

(13) In the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society* (new series, xiii. 131-42, Kendal, 1913), Mr. R. G. Collingwood, Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, reports on excavations at Papcastle, in the Derwent valley. That a Roman fort stood hereabouts, had long been known; in 1912 Mr. Collingwood fixed its site, finding the north-east corner and east gate, and conjectured the size at 540 × 620 ft., that is, nearly eight acres—more than the normal area of an auxiliary fort. He felt himself able to distinguish two periods in the fort's history, an early one when it was walled with good stone-work, and a later rebuilding with poorer masonry and a slightly larger area.

(14) In the same *Transactions* (pp. 143-6) the same writer discusses the Roman roads connecting High Street and the forts at Watercrook and Ambleside; they probably met below the mediaeval earthwork on Allen Knott.

(15) The same *Transactions* (pp. 177-98) also contain a detailed account, by myself, of the Roman fort Voreda—now Plumpton Wall, north of Penrith,—with a new contoured plan of the site by Mr. Collingwood, a plan of east gate so far as now visible, and other illustrations. Twenty-five inscriptions form the chief recorded finds.

(16) In the same volume (pp. 297-397) Mr. F. G. Simpson renders full account, with many illustrations and plans, of his excavations along the Roman Wall in Cumberland during 1909-12. These excavations lay round the fort of Birdoswald and included (1) three turrets on the Wall at Birdoswald, High House, and Appletree; (2) a mile-castle at High House; (3) the turf Wall; (4) an earthen fort south of the Wall at Throp; (5) remains of the Stanegate, and (6) the line of the Vallum at Gilsland. Embedded in the paper are a good note by Mr. P. Newbold on the pottery found in the excavations, and short contributions by Mr. H. H. Craster and myself on the few coins and inscriptions. The importance of the whole is twofold. In the first place, these diggings, carried on patiently and scientifically with adequate time and money, have added much to our knowledge of the actual Wall and of its subsidiary works near Birdoswald; the precise sites and sizes of turrets and many such details, hitherto uncertain, have now been fixed. It is matter for real regret that

Mr. Simpson's work on the Wall has now come to an end. Secondly, they have yielded valuable evidence on an important mural problem—the question whether the first builder, Hadrian, built in turf or in stone. Near Birdoswald, for about two miles, the frontier works do not consist merely of the usual stone Wall and the earthen 'Vallum' which accompanies the Wall at some little distance to the south. There is also a turf Wall, built of regularly laid turves or sods and defended by a ditch of its own, which was first identified some twenty years ago. This diverges from the stone Wall and runs between it and the Vallum, roughly parallel to both, and finally falls into the stone Wall again at the end of the two miles. This turf Wall is certainly older

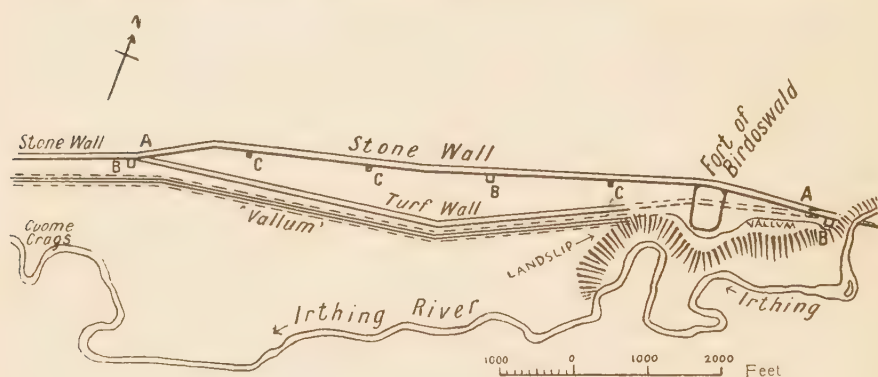


FIG. 18.

AA Junction of Turf and Stone Walls. BBB Milecastles. CCC Turrets.

than both the stone Wall and the now visible fort at Birdoswald, for it was traced under both in 1895-7; hence came the theory that Hadrian, about A.D. 125, built from Tyne to Solway a turf Wall which was later rebuilt in stone—perhaps by Severus—on just the same line, save in one place—at Birdoswald—where the new wall deviated from the older to avoid a danger of landslip. Mr. Simpson has tested this theory, and his results are adverse to it. He has excavated a milecastle and turrets which stand along that part of the stone Wall which is parallel to the turf Wall (fig. 18, between A and A) and has found them to contain in their lowest strata a few potsherds which must be a good bit older than Severus and would naturally be assigned to Hadrian. He provides therefore a strong reason for believing that the stone Wall at this point was actually built by Hadrian, and the natural inference is that Hadrian generally built in stone and not in turf. Unfortunately this leaves the turf Wall unexplained. Mr. Simpson calls it a temporary work, run up



FIG. 10. BRITISH CHRISTIAN TOMBSTONE, EXMOOR

while the Wall was in building. But there is no obvious reason for such a work. On p. 360 he admits a suggestion that 'the completion of the Wall west of Birdoswald was delayed for some time owing to the scarcity of building stone, compared with the rich supplies available almost on the spot elsewhere'. This is not at all likely, for the Coome Craggs quarries, with their Roman quarry-marks, lie scarcely three hundred yards from the western end of the turf Wall. We are, for the moment, in an impasse. It seems true to say that the turf Wall is the earliest frontier wall known to us, and that Hadrian is the earliest conceivable builder of a frontier wall. It seems equally true that, just where the turf Wall can be clearly traced, the stone Wall can claim to be Hadrian's work.

Derbyshire

(17) Two writers in the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society* (vol. xxxv, 1913, Derby) discuss Roman roads near Derby. The Rev. R. J. Burton (p. 77) argues for a road from Littlechester, the Roman fort or village just outside the modern Derby, into Nottinghamshire; his case, however, rests mainly on the occurrence in old charters of the early English road-name Portway, and this, unfortunately, does not usually denote a Roman road. Mr. W. Smithard (p. 111) revives the question of a Roman bridge over the Derwent at Littlechester, and quotes noteworthy local evidence unfavourable to it. Dr. J. C. Cox (p. 245; see also *Athenaeum*, Aug. 17, 1913) records the finding of pottery and tiles, thought to be Roman, at Repton, close to the parish church. No Roman remains seem to have been previously noted at Repton.

Devon

(18) In the *Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association* (vol. xlv, 1913) the Rev. J. F. Chanter describes (p. 270) and figures a British Christian tombstone found by him on Exmoor, on the high land between Parracombe and Lynton, serving as post to a field-gate. It is a block of local sandstone grit, 6 feet long, 2 feet broad, with a roughly smoothed panel containing two lines of late lettering; the end of line 2 is damaged. See fig. 19.

Cavudi, filius Civilis

'The gravestone of Cavudus, son of Civilis'.

This is an ordinary tombstone of the British Post-Roman period, as its lettering and language show. Probably it is complete, but a word or two like *HIC IACET* *may* have been lost. The occurrence of

a Roman name, Civilis, may seem to put it early in that period; on the other hand, the horizontal l is usually taken to be late, and the use of *filius* as if indeclinable may point to a time when Latin inflexions were being forgotten. That a father with a Roman name calls his son by a Celtic name may be part of the process of deromanization which necessarily went on in that age. Prof. Sir John Rhys connects Cavudus with a Welsh Cewydd and compares an extinct church in Glamorgan called Llangewydd.

Dorset

(19) In his *Ancient Earthworks of Cranborne Chase* (London, Chiswick Press, 1913) Mr. Heywood Sumner describes some fifty earthworks in this upland region on the borders of Hants and Dorset; the descriptions are based on personal research, and are enriched by admirable plans surveyed and drawn by himself. Except Hod Hill—a pre-Roman camp used by the Romans during their early conquest of southern Britain—these camps contain little that is Roman; the chief Romano-British site, Rockbourne Down, is not treated here, but is reserved for a special description (see above, p. 23). Some of the contents of the book are also printed in the *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club* (xxxiv, pp. 31–41).

(20) In these latter *Proceedings* (pp. 81–106) Mr. H. Gray reports on the excavations of 1912 at Maumbury Rings (above, p. 23), and the Rev. T. E. Usherwood writes on ‘Roman villas discovered in Dorset, their sites, and the relics found therein’; he does not, however, deal satisfactorily with these ‘villas’ or fulfil the promise of his title.

Essex

(21) Mr. A. M. Jarmin, in the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society* (xiii. 107), states that the Colchester Town Ditch excavations lately uncovered the footings of the Roman ‘Head Gate’, the south gate of the Roman town. For the west gate, see above, p. 21.

(22) In the same *Transactions* (pp. 116–39) Mr. S. H. Warren describes a Roman barrow in Mersea Island, recently examined by the Morant Club. It proved to be a burial of the type of the Bartlow Hills and other grave-mounds which occur in eastern Britain and in the opposite Low Countries, and seem to embody a native burial-custom

lasting into Roman times.¹ The Mersea mound was 110 ft. in diameter and 22 ft. high; in its centre lay a tile-walled tomb-chamber 18 in. long and broad and 21½ in. high, and in this stood a leaden casket containing a large globular glass vessel full of burnt bones. Close by were potsherds, tiles, and other débris, and a piece of Samian stamped VITALIS. The glass and pottery seem to belong to the late first century A.D.

(23) In the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* (new series, xix, pp. 250–6) Mr. C. G. Brocklebank summarizes the finds at the Bartlow Hills and reproduces illustrations of them from the accounts which appeared in *Archaeologia* eighty years ago.

Hants

(24) In the *Antiquary* for July, 1913, Mr. O. G. S. Crawford revives the old idea that the Regni and Regnum of Ptolemy and the Antonine Itinerary, which are usually connected with the Roman town-site, Chichester, really belong to Ringwood. He has, as he thinks, traced a Roman road from the Itchen valley near Otterburn to Nursling on the Test, and this opens up a route to Ringwood which he finds to agree in length with the mileage assigned in the Itinerary to the Regnum road; he admits that no Roman remains have turned up at Ringwood, but regards that as no obstacle. His proposed mileage is, however, faulty, since he equates 23 English miles with 20·7 Roman miles; the true equivalent would be 25 Roman miles, which fits ill with the Itinerary. If any road ran west from Nursling, it may have led to the New Forest potteries.

Lancashire

(25) At Manchester another bit of the north wall of the Roman fort was detected in 1912 at the corner of Bridgewater and Duke Streets, Castlefield. It fits in with and confirms the line laid down in 1909 in Mr. Bruton's *Roman Fort at Manchester*. Outside it there were some indications which suggested to the excavators a wide and deep flat-bottomed fosse; this (if really a fosse) must be post-Roman in that form, but it may represent an original double ditch from which the bank between the two ditches has been worn down or washed away or otherwise destroyed. A minute account is given by Mr. J. J. Phelps

¹ It may be worth recording that besides various well-known examples, two mounds at Thornborough, near Buckingham, belong to this class. Some of the objects found in them about eighty years ago, which I lately saw at Audley End, seem to me to leave no doubt of this.

in the *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society* (xxx, 1913, pp. 195-210).

(26) Further details of Romano-British remains in Dogholes Cave, Warton Crag (north Lancashire), are set out by Mr. J. W. Jackson in the same *Transactions* (pp. 99-130) and more briefly in the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society* (new series, xiii. 55-8). The cave was first noted in 1907 as containing human remains, and has to be added to the Romano-British cave-dwellings which I listed in 1906 (*Victoria Hist. Derbyshire*, i. 233-42). In prehistoric—neolithic—times it seems to have served as a burial-place, in the Roman period as a rude dwelling.

Leicestershire

(27) A study of various place-names in this county, by Mr. W. Watts (*Reports and Papers . . . of the Architectural Societies of Lincoln, York, &c.*, xxxi. 225-42), may be useful, but must be used with caution. Osterford, near Gaddesby, for instance, has nothing whatever to do with Ostorius Scapula.

Lincolnshire

(28) The *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* (xii, 1912-13) contain very useful lists of Roman coins found in Lincoln and its neighbourhood, and also (pp. 73, 194) of the Samian ware in the new Lincoln Museum, by the curator, Mr. A. Smith.

London (Middlesex)

(29) In the *Journal of Roman Studies* (i. 141-72) I have tried to sum up the main features of Roman London, as at present known, with a map by Mr. F. W. Reader and many illustrations, taken partly from the *Victoria History of London*.

(30) In the *Architectural Review* (April and May, 1913) Professor W. R. Lethaby makes some restorations of Roman structures in London. Incidentally he accepts the report of a discovery, thirty-five years ago, of an apse 33 ft. wide under Leadenhall Market, and he accepts also the idea that it belonged to the Basilica or Town-Hall of the Roman town. It should have been added that no plans or details of this apse have ever been made public, and till the evidence is forthcoming the character and meaning of the remains must be doubtful.

Northants

(31) The Antonine Itinerary (pp. 470, 477, 479) mentions a 'station' on the Roman road, now called Watling Street, between Lactodorum

and Tripontium, to which it gives the name Bannaventa—spelt in some MSS. Bennaventa, Bennavenna, and even Isannavantia. It was probably a tiny place, and till lately its one interest lay in the various readings of the MSS. which gave antiquaries a wide field for guessing. But Zimmer, and indeed others before him, noticed that the alleged birthplace of St. Patrick, Bannavem Taberniae, could be re-divided so as to yield Bannaventa, and suggested that the saint was born either at Bannaventa on Watling Street or at some other spot with the same name. Mr. Anscombe in *Ériu* (vii. 13, Dublin, 1913) returns to the problem. He attempts to show that Bannaventa is not the true form of the name of the Itinerary 'station', and conjectures that the initial *B* and *Is* of the MSS. are both corrupted from a *D*; the real name, he thinks, was Dannoventa and the place was Daventry. But the palaeographical corruption which this assumes is not very easy, and the topographer must observe that Daventry is not on Watling Street and that nothing Roman has been found in it. In the *Victoria History of Northants* (i. 186) I pointed out that Roman remains adequate to a small 'station' have been found on Watling Street in a suitable position near Whilton and Norton, and that Horsley was probably right in guessing, two hundred years ago, that Bannaventa would one day be found here.

Northumberland

The Wall. (32) In *Archaeologia Aeliana* (third series, 1913, ix. 54-74) Mr. P. Newbold, sometime Craven Fellow in the University of Oxford, reports on excavations which he carried out in 1911-12 on the Roman Wall near Limestone Bank, west of Chesters. Here he determined the exact positions of several turrets and found that, as in Cumberland near Birdoswald (p. 39), two turrets stood between each pair of milecastles and in general each turret stood about 500 or 550 yds. from a milecastle. Potsherds and coins indicated that the turrets were occupied till about or soon after A.D. 200, with a break near A.D. 160, due presumably to the Brigantian war of A.D. 158 and following years. In later times the turrets were, for the most part, abandoned; one, at Blackcarts, may have been in occupation during the fourth century. Mr. Newbold also trenched a small earthwork (area, 55 × 60 yds.) slightly south of the Wall on Walwick Fell; he found it to have been occupied for only a short time in the third—probably the late third—century, and thus corrected the hitherto current theory that it was to be connected with the building of the Wall under Hadrian. It is much to be regretted that he has since

left England and will help no more in the exploration of Roman Britain.

Corbridge. (33) The Corbridge excavations of 1912 are described by Mr. R. H. Forster, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Newbold, and myself in the same journal (pp. 230-80); see also a note by Mr. Forster in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* (new series, xix. 84-7) and a paper by myself, dealing chiefly with certain buildings, in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London* (xxv. 146-58). The chief discoveries were (a) a rectangular building with apse, three chambers, a vault, an altar *Discipulinae Augustorum*, and a bas-relief of Hercules; this I take to have been a variety of 'principia'; (b) a smaller apsidal building, either a 'schola' or a temple; (c) other buildings which may have been in part barracks, in part workshops; one contained a potter's kiln, another some smiths' hearths with arrow-heads, &c. lying around; (d) an inscription of about A.D. 162, another of perhaps A.D. 197, and an undated stone originally recording work done by the Twentieth Legion, on which some one had in ancient times altered LEG XX V V to LEGXXX V V, thus introducing a legion not otherwise known in Britain.

(34) Two other papers concern earlier finds at Corbridge. The hoard of late fourth-century gold coins found there in 1908 is re-catalogued in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (fourth series, xiii. 31-56) by Dr. Grueber. His list seems to agree with that issued by Mr. Craster in *Archaeologia Aeliana* (1909, pp. 47-56); he thinks that it was buried in A.D. 384-5, rather than in 385-7. The larger hoard of gold coins found in 1911 is discussed in the *Journal of Roman Studies* (ii. 1-20) by Dr. G. Macdonald, who suggests that it was purposely buried, not lost by accident. That the loss or burial—which ever it was—occurred about A.D. 160, is happily beyond serious doubt.

Shropshire: Wroxeter

(35) The systematic uncovering (as we hope it will prove) of the whole of Roman Wroxeter (Viroconium Cornoviorum) began in 1912. In a *Report of the Research Committee of the London Society of Antiquaries* (Oxford, 1913) Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox, who directed the work, describes what was done in the first year. It is an excellent description, very full and careful, minute in its account of those smaller finds which are so often slurred, lavishly illustrated, and admirably printed, and it is sold for half a crown. The Society of Antiquaries has done well to allow so much space and so many pictures and to send out this monograph in so cheap and good a

dress. The structures uncovered in 1912 seem to be shops with living rooms at the back, ranged along the west side of an important street running north and south, with porticoes, yards, wells, and other appurtenances. Most of the house-walls were constructed with timber frames holding 'wattle and dab' or plaster or similar walling; in short, they must have resembled the buildings of modern Shropshire. Naturally they have perished to their foundations and their exploration is full of puzzles. The smaller finds—coins, pottery, fibulae, and the like—were interesting; I may mention an inscribed 'Aucissa' brooch, a 'Strobili' lamp, and an enamel of an eagle clutching a fish, which apparently finds its only parallel on the coins of certain Greek towns of the Black Sea. Special attention is paid to the pottery. Mr. Bushe-Fox perhaps dates some of his Samian pieces too early and follows too implicitly the theories of Knorr and Forrer; it is, too, not always clear why he has included some information and omitted other. But he has gone far beyond, and has vastly improved upon the practice of most previous excavation reports, and he deserves the gratitude of all his readers.

Somerset

(36) In a paper entitled 'Further Excavations at the Late-Celtic and Romano-British Cave-dwelling in Wookey Hole' (*Archaeologia*, lxiv. 337-46), Mr. H. E. Balch describes recent finds in this Mendip cave. It was (he thinks) first occupied about B.C. 250-200 and was still, or again, occupied in Roman times. An upper stratum, 6 in. thick, has yielded many Roman objects, including eighty coins ranging from Vespasian to Valentinian II. I may venture one criticism. In the very top of the pre-Roman stratum Mr. Balch found a silver Republican coin of B.C. 124-103 (Marcia). This he supposes to have reached the cave not long after it was missed, and he uses it to date the beginning of the first occupation. But the coin may well have been in circulation with the coin of Vespasian noted above; such early coins were certainly still used in the Flavian age, though they dropped out soon after. This specimen, therefore, may belong to the earliest Roman, not to the later Celtic occupation.

(37) The *Proceedings of the Bath and District Branch of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society* for 1912 (Bath, 1913) contains notes on finds made in Bath under the Mineral Water Hospital, on Hampton Down, on Lansdowne near Langridge (a small building), and at Nettleton Scrubb on the Fosse Way about 10 miles N.E. of Bath (sculpture). For this last item see below, under Wiltshire, no. 45.

(38) In the *Journal of Roman Studies* (iii. 127-33) Mr. W. J.

Pythian Adams and Mr. I. H. Beattie describe a Romano-British house dug out by them on Ham Hill in Mid-Somerset. It proved to be a small building, in area about 40×90 ft., with two sheds (or walled yards). There was no sign of luxury; two or three rooms showed traces of tessellated floors, but the work was rude, and no hypocaust seems to have been detected. We may conclude that it was rather a farmhouse than a landowner's residence, and that perhaps it was used mainly in summer. Some notes relating to other aspects of Ham Hill are printed by Mr. R. H. Walter in the *Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society's Proceedings* (lviii, part 2, pp. 45-52).

(39) In the same *Proceedings* (lix. 1-24) Mr. Gray reports on trial diggings at Cadbury Camp, 10 miles N. of Sherborne—mostly Late Celtic finds—and (pp. 79-84) on some small finds at Barrington, near Ilminster.

Staffordshire

(40) In the *Transactions of the North Staffordshire Field Club* (xlvi. 139-42) Mr. C. Lynam reports very briefly on Mr. Mott's excavations at Wall (*Letocetum*), with a useful plan.

Sussex

(41) It has long been known that one or two Roman dwelling-houses stood close to the Sussex and Hampshire border about five miles north of Havant (*Victoria Hist. Hants*, i. 310). Now Dr. Ely has dug into one of the sites, at Watergate Hanger in Stansted Park, and uncovered a small house 40×50 ft. in area with nine rooms and yards (*Archaeological Journal*, lxx. 1-16). The plan which he gives does not show at all a normal house and perhaps more is still to be found.

Wiltshire

The *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine* (vol. xxxviii, 1913) contains much on Roman Britain:—

(42) Mr. A. D. Passmore puts together the various Roman remains found at Swindon (pp. 1-47): they point to rural life and two or three small dwelling-houses.

(43) Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cunnington describe in detail, with illustrations (pp. 53-105), the remarkable 'camp' which they have lately explored at Casterley, two miles from Upavon, on the north edge of Salisbury Plain. Here is a large irregular area of sixty-eight acres, girt with a rampart and ditch; in the middle of this is a group of

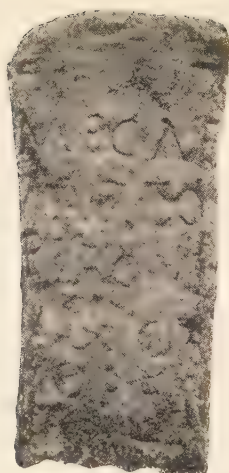


FIG. 17. MILESTONE, CHESTERTON
(From a photograph by Mr. D. Lee)



FIG. 20. SCULPTURE, NETTLETON SCRUBB

smaller enclosures, also irregular in shape, marked off from one another by ditches and not (in general) by mounds, and covering in all a space of not quite 200 yards long and broad. These central enclosures seem to form the properly inhabited part of the site. The whole appears to have been laid out at the same time—about or a little before the Christian era, to which date belong the commonest potsherds in the lowest strata. After the Roman conquest the ‘camp’ was still inhabited; but the dividing ditches were allowed to silt up, a hypocaust of the T-type was built into one, Roman pottery, coins, and the like came into use, and there are traces of a dwelling-house with walls of wood or wattle and dab. The whole has kinship with the villages dug up by the late General Pitt-Rivers on Cranborne Chase, and also with the Rockbourne farm lately explored with success by Mr. Sumner (above, p. 23); it has parallels too in Wiltshire, at Knap Hill and elsewhere,—but not, apparently, in the very similar district of the Berkshire Downs.

(44) The *Magazine* also notes (p. 106) the find at Tilshead, right in the middle of Salisbury Plain, of a silver coin of Alexander the Great, dug up in an allotment. Greek pre-Roman coins are rare in Britain; most of those which have turned up have either been dropped by some modern antiquary or buried with intent to deceive.¹ In this remote village there is little reason to suspect either cause; though, indeed, a former Exmoor antiquary is said to have scattered Roman coins on that moor to confound succeeding antiquaries.

(45) An account is also given of a sculpture found two years ago at Nettleton Scrubb on the Fosse Way, ten miles north-east of Bath. See also the *Proceedings of the Bath and District Branch of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society* (1913, p. 132). The find consisted of foundations of the area of a small lime-kiln which was built over them when they were found, and part of a well-carved bas-relief of a human draped figure with a dog beside it looking up to it. The relief has been called sepulchral. It is more likely to represent Diana and her hound, and the shape and size of the foundations—though badly recorded—strongly suggest a small temple of the Celtic type. More than fifty years ago a relief of a ‘man’ spearing a stag was unearthed at or near the same spot. We may place here a local shrine of Diana, or perhaps of some British goddess identified with Diana and worshipped under her attributes. (See fig. 20, for the loan of which I am indebted to Mr. T. E. Bush.)

(46) A large part of the *Magazine* is occupied by a minute and

¹ See, for instances, *Victoria History of Worcester*, i. 205; *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1907, p. 154; *Archaeologia Oxoniensis*, p. 3.

careful 'List of Prehistoric, Roman, and Pagan-Saxon Antiquities found in the county of Wiltshire, arranged by parishes' (pp. 153-378), by the Rev. E. H. Goddard. By far the greatest number of these antiquities are prehistoric. But a good many are Roman, and of these Mr. Goddard has given (so far as I can judge) both the most complete catalogue yet published and one that is extraordinarily full. The result is interesting. There are about thirty dwelling-houses of civilized types, some of them plainly comfortable country-houses, others farms. There are about thirty Romano-British villages, which, so far as they have been explored, more or less resemble that of Casterley noticed above; there are also about forty other village sites which have not been explored but may possibly be similar, and lastly there are some forty-five findspots, chiefly of coins. If towns are wanting within the actual limits of Wiltshire—for Sorbiodunum (Old Sarum) was a tiny place¹—there were two, Cirencester and Bath, only just outside. So we get a clear picture of this corner of Roman Britain—a rural district with well-to-do landowners, a good supply of farms, and a population of peasants dwelling in villages. It must be added that Mr. Goddard's bibliography of printed matter relating to these sites is unfortunately limited almost wholly to Wiltshire publications, and while it actually covers nearly all the Roman findspots, is not so full as students might need.

Yorkshire

(47) The defences, or rather, the signal stations of the Yorkshire coast are treated in two papers in the *Journal of Roman Studies* (ii. 201-32). I have summarized the evidence for outlook posts perched high on seaward promontories at Huntcliff near Saltburn, at Peak south of Robin Hood's Bay, at Filey, and possibly elsewhere, in the later years of the fourth century, while Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Stanton of Saltburn describe in detail the interesting post at Huntcliff which they excavated in 1911-12.

(48) The supposed Roman 'camp' at Adel, north of Leeds, was explored in 1912 by Mr. D. Atkinson on behalf of Leeds University (*Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, xxii. 287 foll.). It is a roughly rectangular earthwork about 120 yards square, enclosed by a rampart and ditch—the north face is not very clear. Inside, trenching revealed no sign of human occupation of any period, and the Roman origin of the work is therefore doubtful. There seems no doubt that

¹ It has been lately suggested that the Sorbiodunum was not actually at Old Sarum but at the village of Stratford below it. However, Roman objects have been found under Old Sarum (*Proceedings of the Soc. of Antiq. of London*, xxiv. 58) and not at Stratford.

many Roman remains have been found two or three hundred yards to the east of the 'camp'.

(49) Another, fortunately certain, fort at Bowes (Lavatrae) is sketched by Mr. E. Wooller in the same journal (pp. 400-10). He gives the area as 400×430 ft.—not quite four acres—and refers to traces of a bath-house (18×27 ft.) south of the church, and of an aqueduct bringing water from Laverpool, two miles away.

(50) Roman roads in Yorkshire are discussed by Mr. P. Ross and Dr. F. Villy. Mr. Ross (*Bradford Antiquary*, iv. 33-65) traces in detail the larger part of the road from Ribchester (Bremetennacum) to York: he begins at Downham Park in Lancashire and pursues the trail to Bramham Moor, east of Leeds. Views of a supposed milestone are shown on two plates; it must be confessed that, at least in these plates, they do not much resemble an ordinary Roman milestone. Dr. Villy, in the same periodical (iv. pp. 1-16, Oct. 1913), notes traces of an old and, as he hopes, Roman road near Harden, some five miles north-west from Bradford.

(51) The *Publications of the Thoresby Society* (xxii. 41-52) include an account of a hoard of some 3,000 'third brass' found some time ago at Bramley. They seem to have run from Philip to Probus (A.D. 244-282); of Probus there were as many as forty-five coins. The article contains also some notes of former coin-finds in the Leeds district.

Wales and Monmouthshire

(52) Some small excavations made at Caerwent (Venta Silurum) in 1911-12 are described by Mr. A. E. Hudd in *Archaeologia* (lxiv. 437-52). Inside the Roman town a few small houses have been added to the plan. Outside the east town-wall, a circular enclosure of some 130 ft. diameter was partly uncovered; it was surrounded by a wall, had three—perhaps four—entrances, and seems to have served as the court to some inner building. Only a tiny part of this inner building could be examined; Mr. Hudd thinks it may have been an octagonal temple, but there is hardly evidence to prove or disprove the idea.

(53) A short account of the fortress of Caerleon (Isca Silurum), with convenient illustrations, appears in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* (sixth series, xiii. (1913), 71). In the same journal (pp. 253-64) the late Sir Arthur Mackworth writes on 'Military Aspects of the Roman Occupation' of the place. He deals with tactical and strategic problems of an *a priori* kind and does not reach a high level of probability.

(54) New finds in Roman Cardiff, mostly part of the fort-wall traced in Jan. 1912, are described by Mr. J. Ward in the same journal

(pp. 159-64). They fortunately confirm and amplify what was already known.

(55) The few Roman remains of Radnorshire are summed up in the third volume issued by the Welsh Monuments Commission (*Inventory of Ancient Monuments in the County of Radnor*, H.M. Stationery Office, 1913); the descriptions have passed through the competent hands of Professor Bosanquet. The one certain element is the well-known fort at Castell Collen, opposite Llandrindod Wells, with which must be connected a Roman inscription, a Roman burial, and a probably Roman road close by; since the description of this fort was written, excavations have much widened our knowledge (p. 15, above). Besides Castell Collen, four undated earthworks are listed or indexed as perhaps Roman—at Clyro near Hay, at Bailey Hill near Llangynllo, at the Gaer near Nantmel, and at another Gaer near Newchurch. None of these have yielded any Roman objects, but the Newchurch Gaer—a roughly rectangular enclosure of 45 × 65 yds. with one entrance—is tentatively called Roman by Professor Bosanquet, from its likeness to a small earthwork near Llanfair Caereinion (Montgomeryshire) which has produced a few Roman objects of (perhaps) the second century A. D. In the introduction to the volume, however, the Clyro and Newchurch earthworks are put down, without specific arguments, ‘to the period immediately following the Roman occupation’. No plans are given of these four earthworks.

(56) In North Wales, the excavation of Parc-y-Meirch in 1912 is described by Mr. Willoughby Gardner in detail in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* (vol. xiii. pp. 191-8). Reference has been made to these diggings earlier in the present article (p. 25).

(57) Some further and probably final notes on the great hoard of coins found six or seven years ago on the Little Orme’s Head (east of Llandudno) are contributed by Mr. W. S. Ogden to the *British Numismatic Journal* (ix. 81-8). It appears that the hoard, so far as now known, consisted of a little over 5,000 coins and represented the following emperors:—Constantine I, about 3,500 coins; Licinius, about 1,400; Maximin Daza, about 50; Constantius Chlorus, about 20; Maximian Hercules, about 50; with one or two specimens each of Quintillus, Aurelian, Severina, Probus, Numerian, Diocletian, Galerius, Valeria, and Allectus. It must have been buried about A. D. 310.

Scotland

(58) In the *Journal of Roman Studies* (iii. 98-115) Mr. James Curle prints a paper on ‘Roman and Native Remains in Caledonia’,



FIG. 21. CHAMIRON, NEWSTEAD, NEAR MELROSE.

which he communicated to the London Historical Congress in 1913. His subject is the Celtic elements which occur among Roman finds at Newstead and elsewhere in the north, as compared with similar remains found elsewhere in Scotland on native (not Roman) sites; for instance, in native dwellings such as caves, weems or earth-houses, brochs, crannogs. He gives abundant illustrations, and, altogether, puts together a good deal that had not been properly collected before.

(59) The same writer, in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* (1812-13, pp. 384-405), gives some more notes of objects found at Newstead, near Melrose. They are all mentioned in his detailed account of the fort, but they were found too late to be figured or discussed. Several of them are very remarkable: they include a large wooden cartwheel, curious iron objects (is one a fire-dog?), bronze harness-mountings, deer-horn picks, the iron rib of a shield, and two very striking leather chamfrons or frontlets for horses. All are admirably illustrated; by the kindness of Mr. Curle and the Society of Antiquaries I am able to figure one of the chamfrons (fig. 21).

Ireland

(60) The opening paper in the *English Historical Review* for 1913 (vol. xxviii, pp. 1-12), 'Ancient Rome and Ireland', by the present writer, is an inquiry into the relations of ancient Ireland with the Roman Empire. Its conclusion is that these relations were few and unimportant within the period considered, the first four centuries. A full list of Roman finds made in Ireland is here, for the first time, attempted, and a map is added. These finds, so far as reasonably certain, amount to twenty-one. Nearly all come from the coasts or their neighbourhood, and especially from the north-east coast, between Lough Foyle and a point a little south of Dublin: so far as they indicate intercourse between Ireland and any part of the Roman world, it must have been between north or east Ireland and Britain. The finds are, further, almost wholly coins, and include no Samian or other Roman pottery; the trade must have been small, whatever its routes. Of a Roman invasion of Ireland, by Agricola or any one else, these finds give no hint; so far as datable, they are almost wholly later than Agricola and belong mainly to late Roman days. The article incidentally combats certain theories respecting sea-borne trade between Gaul and Ireland which were advanced by the late Professor Zimmer (in the *Sitzungsberichte der kgl. preuss. Akademie*, 1909, pp. 365 foll.). See fig. 22.



FIG. 22. SITES OF ROMAN REMAINS FOUND IN IRELAND. [Most of the sites have yielded one or two coins each; those named in capital letters are more important finds (mostly hoards); those of Donaghadee and Golden did not include coins. (Reproduced by the kindness of the Editor and Publisher of the *English Historical Review*.)] See p. 53.

(61) Professor Kuno Meyer deals with a later period of Irish history in his monograph *Learning in Ireland in the Fifth Century* (Dublin, 1913), being a lecture delivered in Dublin to the School of Irish Learning in 1912. Here he treats of the view, first apparently put forward by D'Arbois de Jubainville in 1883,¹ and since borrowed from him or independently invented by others, that the knowledge of Greek in Ireland during the very early middle ages was due to scholars and literary men from southern Gaul. Zimmer, who also held this view, cited in its support a passage of uncertain date and origin, which occurs among various miscellaneous *excerpta* in a manuscript of the twelfth century. This passage states that the Huns, Vandals, Goths, and Alans caused such terror in the Roman Empire that *omnes sapientes cismarini fugam ceperunt et in transmarinis, videlicet in Hiberia . . . , maximum profectum sapientiae incolis illarum regionum adhibuerunt*. Here *Hiberia* is fairly plainly an error for *Hibernia*; thus emended the passage attests a migration of educated provincials from the western Empire, presumably from Germany, Gaul, or Spain, to Ireland in the fifth century. Professor K. Meyer carries the argument further, and tries to trace in native Irish literature of the seventh century some direct influences of late Latin rhetorical fashions. Whatever the exact value of the excerpt quoted above, the paper is both learned and suggestive.

¹ *Introduction à l'étude de la littérature celtique*, p. 367, and *Revue celtique*, xix. 73, xxi. 339.

APPENDIX: LIST OF PERIODICALS

The following list enumerates the archaeological and other periodicals published in these islands which at least sometimes contain noteworthy articles relating to Roman Britain. Those which contained such articles in 1913 are marked by an asterisk, and references are given in square brackets to the numbered paragraphs in the preceding section (pp. 34-55).

1. PERIODICALS CONNECTED WITH SPECIAL DISTRICTS

- **Archaeologia* (Society of Antiquaries of London) [see 8, 36].
- **Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London* [see 33, 46].
- **English Historical Review* (London) [see 60].
- Scottish Historical Review* (Glasgow).
- **Numismatic Chronicle* (London) [see 34].
- **British Numismatic Journal* (London) [see 57].
- **Journal of Roman Studies* (London) [see 4, 5, 29, 34, 38, 47, 58].
- **Archaeological Journal* (Royal Archaeological Institute, London) [see 41].
- **Journal of the British Archaeological Association* (London) [see 3, 12, 23, 33].
- **Antiquary* (London) [see 24].
- **Athenaeum* (London) [see 17].
- **Architectural Review* (London) [see 30].

2. PERIODICALS DEALING PRIMARILY WITH SPECIAL DISTRICTS

BERKSHIRE.	<i>Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal</i> (Reading).
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.	<i>Records of Buckinghamshire</i> (Aylesbury). See also Berks.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.	* <i>Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society</i> (Cambridge) [see 11]. <i>Proceedings of the Cambridge and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society</i> (Ely).
CHESHIRE.	<i>Journal of the Architectural, Archaeological, and Historic Society of Chester and North Wales</i> (Chester). <i>Cheshire Notes and Queries</i> (Stockport). See also Lancashire.
CORNWALL.	<i>Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall</i> (Plymouth). See also Devon.
CUMBERLAND.	* <i>Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society</i> (Kendal. Includes also Lancashire north of the Sands) [see 13 foll., 36].
DERBYSHIRE.	* <i>Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society</i> (Derby) [see 17].
DEVON.	* <i>Report and Transactions of the Derbyshire Association</i> (Plymouth) [see 18].
DORSET.	* <i>Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club</i> (Dorchester) [see 19, 30]

- DURHAM.** *Proceedings of the University of Durham Philosophical Society* (Newcastle-on-Tyne).
See also Northumberland, *Archaeologia Aeliana*.
- ESSEX.** **Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society* (Colchester) [see 21, 22].
Essex Review (Colchester).
Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia (London).
- GLOUCESTERSHIRE.** *Transactions of the British and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* (Bristol).
- HEREFORDSHIRE.** *Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club* (Hereford).
- HERTFORD.** *Transactions of the East Herts Archaeological Society* (Hertford).
- HUNTINGDONSHIRE.** See under Cambridgeshire.
- KENT.** *Archaeologia Cantiana*, *Transactions of the Kent Archaeological Society* (London).
Transactions of the Greenwich Antiquarian Society (London).
- LANCASHIRE.** **Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society* (Manchester) [see 25, 26].
Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society (Liverpool).
(For Lancashire north of the Sands, see also Cumberland.)
- LEICESTERSHIRE.** *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society* (Leicester).
**Reports and Papers of the Architectural Societies of Lincoln, York, Northampton and Oakham, Worcester and Leicester*, usually called *Associated Architectural Societies* (Lincoln) [see 27].
- LINCOLNSHIRE.** **Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* (Horncastle) [see 28].
See also under Leicestershire.
- LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.** *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society* (London).
London Topographical Record (London).
- NORFOLK.** *Norfolk Archaeology* (Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, Norwich).
See also under Essex.
- NORTHANTS.** *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries* (London).
See also under Leicestershire.
- NORTHUMBERLAND.** **Archaeologia Aeliana* (Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newcastle) [see 32, 33].
Proceedings of the same Society.
Transactions of the Thorton Society (Nottingham).
- NOTTS.** *Oxford Archaeological Society* (Banbury).
See also under Berkshire.
- OXFORDSHIRE.** See under Leicestershire.
- RUTLAND.** See under Leicestershire.
- SHROPSHIRE.** *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society* (Shrewsbury).
- SOMERSET.** **Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society* (Taunton) [see 38, 39].
**Proceedings of the Bath and District Branch of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society* (Bath) [see 37, 45].
Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset (Sherborne).

- STAFFORDSHIRE. **Annual Report and Transactions of the North Staffordshire Field Club* (Stafford) [see 40].
- SUFFOLK. *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History* (Ipswich).
See also under Essex.
- SURREY. *Surrey Archaeological Collections* (London).
- SUSSEX. *Sussex Archaeological Collections* (Brighton).
- WARWICKSHIRE. *Transactions of the Birmingham and Midland Institute* (Birmingham).
- WESTMORLAND. See under Cumberland.
- WILTSHIRE. **Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine* (Devizes) [see 42 foll.].
Wiltshire Notes and Queries (London).
- WORCESTERSHIRE. See under Leicestershire.
- YORKSHIRE. **Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* (Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Leeds) [see 48, 49].
**Publications of the Thoresby Society* (Leeds) [see 51].
**The Bradford Antiquary* (Bradford) [see 50].
East Riding Antiquarian Society (Hull).
- WALES. **Archaeologia Cambrensis* (Cambrian Archaeological Association, London) [see 53 foll.].
Montgomeryshire Collections (London).
Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion and Y Cymmrodor (London).
Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society and Field Club Transactions (Carmarthen).
Report and Transactions of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society (Cardiff).
- SCOTLAND. **Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* (Edinburgh) [see 59].
Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society (Glasgow).
Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Field Club (Alnwick).

ROMAN SHOES
AMALSIDE FORT
1913

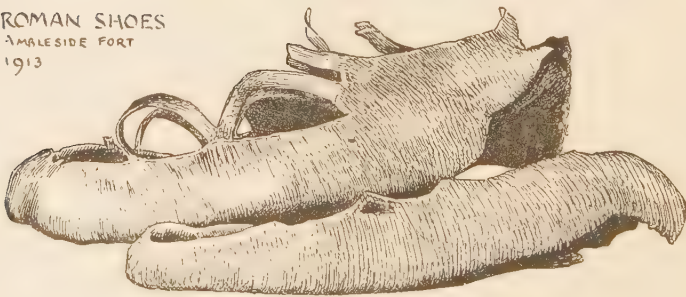


FIG. 23. See p. 13.

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